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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.87.

November 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 75 67

November 7, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 79  
Humidity 92 73

7796 日三廿月九

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

禮拜三 號七月一十英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### NEW ATTACK IN FLANDERS.

Satisfactory Progress by British Troops.

London, November 6.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at six o'clock this morning against positions in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele. It is reported that we are satisfactorily progressing. The Lincolnshire, last night, raided in the neighbourhood of Halluch.

Details of the Operation.

London, November 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—After an interval of just a week, the eighth battle in Flanders since the autumn campaign began at six o'clock this morning. The greatest intensity of fighting was in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele and about the Ypres-Menin Road. The weather, although threatening, remained dry until well after sunrise, when a light, intermittent drizzle caused visibility to become poor. On the Canadian front the ground was not bad and the assembly was carried out with no particular difficulty. The night has been exceptionally quiet. The preliminary bombardment was of shorter duration than usual, but of terrific intensity. Thanks to the untiring devotion and strenuous work of the roadmakers, practically the whole of the mobile batteries had been moved forward into more effective positions. The Germans replied to the barrage by shelling our field guns rather heavily, but this died down by 7.30.

According to reports so far received, which are subject to confirmation, the battle is proceeding quite satisfactorily. At 7.50, one of our aeroplanes reported that it could see some Canadians a hundred yards beyond Passchendaele, and they have also been seen deploying along the ridge to Messenmarkt.

Our guns are searching the zone to the west of Moorslaede, where large enemy concentrations are distributed in shell-holes and "pill-boxes." Large numbers of our aeroplanes are frequently swooping down and attacking the enemy.

A map captured by the Allies on October 29 showed an ambitious scheme for the recapture of Crest Farm and territory considerably beyond. The information gained enabled us to beat off the effort with very heavy enemy losses.

We are manifestly working our way well along the dominant Goudberg Ridge, between Passchendaele and Westroosebeek. A captured Order, said to be signed by General von Hindenburg, directs that should Passchendaele be captured, it must be recovered at all costs.

### AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

Splendid Response to Liberty Loan.

London, November 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Liberty Loan applications numbered 35,000, totalling £19,851,000, which will be augmented by applications from distant centres. Since the Loan Prospectus was issued, War Savings Certificates valued at £554,000 have been sold. Altogether, £100,036,900 has been subscribed in Australia for war purposes.

### A New Commercial Scheme.

London, November 6.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, Mr. Hughes, speaking at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, outlined a comprehensive scheme for organising Australia's commerce and overseas trade. The first unit will be associations representing primary and secondary industries; the second will be a General Council of Commerce and Industry composed of representatives from the various Associations; and the third will be a Department of Commerce and Industry with a special Minister. Representatives will be appointed for the principal overseas markets.

### AMERICA AND JAPAN.

New Agreement Regarding China.

London, November 6.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, Baron Hayashi has informed the Foreign Office that Viscount Ishii and Mr. Lansing signed an agreement on the 2nd instant whereby the United States recognises Japan's special interests in China, and also whereby Japan and the United States reaffirm the policy of the open door in China.

### A Clear War Understanding.

London, November 6.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the State Department announces that Japan and the United States have reached complete agreement regarding China, and also a clear understanding regarding military, naval and economic co-operation in the war against Germany.

### LAND SETTLEMENT FOR INDIAN HEROES.

London, November 6.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Lahore, speaking at the Wholam Darbar, the Lieut.-Governor of Punjab said that the Government had not been slow to recognise the claims of those fighting for it had placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief 178,000 acres in Lower Bari and Doab Colony to be allotted as rewards to those who had rendered distinguished services in the field. Punjab's contribution to the Indian Army since the war amounted to about 220,000 men.

### GERMANY'S FOOD RATIONS.

London, November 6.  
Sir Arthur Yapp, the Director of Food Economy, in the course of a speech in London, said that while our food position was serious, that of the Central Powers was more serious. The only commodity that Germany had in any degree resembling our supplies was potatoes, of which the allowance was 7 lbs. per head weekly. There was no tea in Germany. The weekly rations in Germany were:—Bread or flour, 5 lbs. for a person doing heavy work and 4 1/2 lbs. for others; meat, 2 ounces; sugar, 6 ounces; butter, 3 1/2 ounces; while twenty-six eggs were allowed each person weekly.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE THRUST AGAINST ITALY.

Italians Compelled to Evacuate More Territory.

London, November 6.  
An Italian official message states:—The enemy has intensified pressure from the Upper Tagliamento against our left wing and also pushed detachments towards the middle and lower course of the river. We, in order to establish a new line, have been compelled to evacuate portions of territory in the mountainous area, which the enemy has occupied.

Allied Reinforcements Pouring into Italy.

London, November 6.  
It is announced from Paris that General Foch and General Sir William Robertson went to Italy last week. General Foch was in Italy two months ago, when he drew up complete military plans with General Cadorna. Hence the swiftness with which Anglo-French help arrived. Allied reinforcements are pouring into Italy day and night. General Cadorna has issued broadcast a warning drawing attention to the Military Penal Code, punishing deserters with death.

### A Further Retirement Foreshadowed.

London, November 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, quoting a semi-official announcement, says that a division commanded by Prince Felix of Schwarzenberg took a notable part in the crossing of the Tagliamento in the mountains where it rises. If hostile pressure on the western bank increases, as it probably will, General Cadorna's Army may be obliged to retire to new positions on the Piave, where the arrival of Anglo-French will doubtless succeed in stopping the hostile rush.

Venice in Danger.

London, November 6.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a German semi-official statement speaks of the danger of Venice, and significantly contends that the city has developed into an important war industries centre.

### An Inter-Allied War Staff.

London, November 6.  
Comments in Paris newspapers indicate that one of the chief objects of the visit of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincaré to Italy is the formation of an Inter-Allied War Staff.

### Germans Secure Whole of Tagliamento Line.

London, November 6.  
A German wireless official message states:—We have gained possession of the whole of the Tagliamento Line to the coast. The Italians are retreating between the mountains and the sea, configurations indicating the route of their retirement. Our pressure compelled the Italians to give up the mountain front in Fella Valley as far as Colbricon, north of Sagana Valley, on a width of 150 kilometres. The enemy is retreating and our further operations have commenced.

### Two Theories Outlined.

London, November 6.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Associated Press correspondent at the Italian Headquarters emphasises that the Tagliamento has fulfilled its main object of delaying the enemy's advance, enabling the Italians to pull themselves together and reconcentrate their forces. The enemy is now faced by other important lines on other rivers which the Italians have chosen as the final lines of resistance, but which it is not permissible to indicate.

There are two theories regarding the result of the present operations. They are, firstly, that the Italians, with the Anglo-French reinforcements, will concentrate on the line chosen; and, secondly, that the Austro-Germans, in view of the approach of winter, will not push on much further.

General Cadorna has taken strong measures to restore the vigour and elan of the troops. Absentees will be treated as deserters unless they report within five days. Everything indicates that normality will be speedily restored.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A New Struggle for Supreme Power.

London, November 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have requested the garrison not to execute orders except those approved by the Delegates. It is expected that the Government will combat this attempt to secure supreme power.

### The Russo-Rumanian Front.

London, November 6.  
The Times correspondent at Odessa says it is expected that the Russian and Rumanian troops will succeed in maintaining their positions during the winter, enabling the Rumanian Court and Government to remain at Jassy.

### Serious Disorders in Crimea.

London, November 6.  
There have been serious disorders among troops at Theodosia, in Crimea, all the wine stores being destroyed, on the demand of Ukrainian troops. Rivers of wine flowed in the streets and cellars were emptied by pumps.

### War Minister Relieved of Office.

London, November 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the War Minister, M. Verkhovsky, has been relieved of office, in consequence of serious differences with his colleagues, especially regarding foreign policy. M. Verkhovsky denies the allegation that he favours a separate peace. The Under Secretary, M. Manskovsky, succeeds him temporarily.

### Labour Minister Favours Peace Discussions.

London, November 6.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, at a meeting of the Preliminary Parliament, M. Skobelev, Minister of Labour, who will represent the "Russian Democracy" at the forthcoming Allied Conference in Paris, admitted that the Army was in a sad state. He urged the Allies to invite the enemy to discuss peace. M. Tereshchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, after saying that anarchy in Russia was becoming worse, said the whole world desired peace, and it must be a peace without annexations, but Russia must not accept any sort of peace.—(Cheers).

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### MORE PEACE RUMOURS.

Probable German Overtures to Russia and Italy.

London, November 6.  
Peace rumours are current on the Amsterdam Bourse, where it is believed that the Central Powers intend to propose a preparatory conference at Bern. It is stated that such a proposal will be made by Count Hertling in a maiden speech in the Reichstag on November 22. Several German newspapers are urging the Government that now is the best time to offer peace to Russia and Italy.

### AMERICA REQUISITIONING COAL.

London, November 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Fuel Administration requisitions ten per cent. of the output of virtually every coal mine in the country on behalf of the Government. This it will distribute to meet emergencies, wherever they may arise.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

London, November 5.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters writing on Nov. 2, says: Following up the success against the extreme Turkish right we engaged the left flank on Nov. 1, capturing all our objectives, including a strong trench system and redoubts. The line was subjected to a preliminary drum-fire at night-time, attaining an unprecedented intensity at Umbrella Hill, south-west of Gaza, a strong position five hundred yards from our lines. Consequently the troops gained the hill with few casualties. Although the enemy was not subjected to such artillery fire between Umbrella Hill and the seashore, the troops secured all their objectives and were assisted by several tanks, which despite the shifty sandunes, advanced over entanglements, parapets and trenches in the moonlight, which exaggerated their uncomeliness and fearfulness and contributed greatly to the capture of El Arish redoubt and also Beach Post the latter being hoisted with corpses. The Turks have shown the most stubborn spirit in clinging to positions to the last. An example is related of a single machine gunner being surrounded and refusing to yield, and when last reported he was still hanging on. Airmen have been conspicuous in their success in silencing guns with bombs and co-operating with the artillery most satisfactorily. Two enemy guns were caught in the open yesterday by the heavy guns and demolished with their crews. Naval co-operation was likewise most helpful. Several monitors and destroyers are before Gaza and their accurate fire enfiladed a good part of the enemy lines. They successfully bombarded the Turkish communications, severely damaging the bridge over the Wady-hesi. The participation of a detachment of Italians in yesterday's fighting is worthy of mention for great gallantry.

### OVER TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS.

London, November 5.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters writing on Nov. 3, says: Yesterday's advance reached a depth of 800 yards at Umbrella Hill on the right flank and 2,000 yards at Sheikh Hassan, on the seashore west of Gaza. The Scottish and East-Anglian troops shared the honours of the fighting. Four enemy counter-attacks yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses. All our guns were maintained and the new positions consolidated. On the right the enemy was dislodged from Abuqung Station, eight miles north-west of Beersheba and retreated precipitately. The Turkish communications in the rear and their right flank suffered severely from the fire of our heavy and naval guns.

An Egypt official message says: The Gaza operations continue. We are in contact with the enemy northward of Beersheba. The prisoners taken in these operations are now 207 officers and 2,429 men.

### ENEMY PRESSING THE ITALIANS.

New York, November 5.  
The Associated Press correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states: The enemy is chiefly pressing our left wing in an endeavour to throw his bulk on the Tagliamento and develop a turning movement and overrun the western Friuli before General Cadorna has reorganised. The situation now hinges on the strength of the successive lines of natural defences west of the Tagliamento, and the speed with which reorganisation can be effected in order to throw our whole weight, with the Allied reinforcements, upon the advancing enemy. The natural defences in the western region are strong and the country has been described as the Holland of Italy, owing to the network of canals and rivers, mostly running straight across the line of the enemy's advance. The French troops have been enthusiastically welcomed and the presence of British and French has brought inspiration to the Italian ranks.

### BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

London, November 5.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We slightly advanced our posts south-eastward of Polcapelle and repulsed a bombing attack westward of Beersheba. There is great activity of hostile artillery northward of the Ypres-Roulers railway. The activity of our guns continues. A French communique states: There is a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of Corbect.

### NEW GOVERNOR OF UGANDA.

London, November 5.  
Mr. R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G., the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, has been appointed Governor of Uganda.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 5.  
Silver is quoted at 44 1/2. The market is dull.

### CRICKET.

Hongkong C. C. v. Kowloon C. C.

The following will represent the Hongkong C. C. at Kowloon on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mass, Lieut. H. E. Murray, Lieut. Col. Morgan, H. E. Mariel, F. Salton and H. H. Taylor.

### GERMANY'S MAN-POWER PROBLEM.

Turks Taking Places of Home Garrison.

Petrograd, Sept. 20.—The public is now pretty well calmed regarding the possibility of a German dash upon Petrograd. Nevertheless, the evacuation of the city is being urged forward energetically for a variety of sufficient reasons.

The Germans will certainly not attempt to reach Petrograd by land this year. Apart from a roadless terrain of bogland, impassable during the rainy seasons of the year, this operation would require at least 400,000 men, even supposing the Germans met with no opposition on their march. If the exhausted man-power of the Germans can raise for service on the eastern front a half million more fighting men, which is a very large presumption, there is considerable doubt whether they would regard the possession of Petrograd as an objective worth such an extraordinary effort at this stage of the war.

The Germans are, nevertheless, undoubtedly making strenuous efforts to raise another army. I hear that extraordinary measures of the last desperation have been taken to raise more men for garrisons in the interior of Germany are being drawn off to the front and replaced by Turks. These are cheaper to feed and can be reckoned on to deal with merciless severity with any internal disorders.

For what special object of the war has Germany constrained herself to take this desperate measure? It is believed here that she hopes to complete that which even the appalling exodus of Russians from Galicia did not allow of fulfilment partly owing to the Germans' want of men, on the spot and more owing to General Korniloff's drastic treatment of his soldiery, which produced a very fair resistance after a while to the further advance of the enemy.

Germany, since America has come into the war, feels more than ever the need of those rich, extensive corn lands that once were the granary of Europe. If Germany can raise another half million men for use on this side, it is believed that they will set on the task of seizing the rich corn lands of Russia's black earth zone.—London Morning Post.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.



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GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, has left Peking for Australia. He will return in May.

**Designer's Tragic Death.**  
 Gotthold Prasse, one of the designers of the merchant submarine Deutschland who went to Baltimore in the Deutschland's first voyage, has hanged himself.

\$300 for Curate's Triplets.  
 Mr. Alec Black, a trowler owner, has presented \$300 to the Rev. F. Burgess, curate of St. James's Church, Grimsby, and Mrs. Burgess, to be invested for their triplets, born a few days ago, and members of the congregation are also raising a fund.

**A Thrifty Bishop.**  
 "As regards my resignation," says the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Perceval), in acknowledging an address from the archdeacons and rural deans of the diocese, "I will only say that it is a satisfaction to feel that my savings when a schoolmaster, being sufficient to supply all my wants, enable me to retire without laying on the Church or on my successor the burden of a pension."

**Food Controller's Newspaper.**  
 The Ministry of Food has issued the first number of the *National Food Journal*, which is on sale at 2d. The *Journal*, which will be published on the second and fourth Wednesdays in the month, will provide a record of the administrative work of the department, and will contain articles explanatory of the Controller's policy. An introductory article by Lord Rhonda appears in the first number.

**Army Outfit Allowance.**  
 In an Army Order it is notified that the special outfit allowance of £5 10s, granted by Army Order 251 of 1915, 128 of 1916, and 151 of 1917, to officers proceeding to the Mediterranean—including Egypt, Salonica, and Corfu—and North China is suspended in the cases of officers embarking for or granted commissions while serving at those stations on and after October 15.

**New German Cruiser.**  
 A Berlin message states that a large cruiser which was launched at Danzig recently was named the *Graf von Spee*. Prince Henry of Prussia made the baptismal speech, and the widow of the late Admiral, Countess von Spee, christened the vessel. Von Spee, it will be remembered, was in command of the squadron that left Tsingtau at the inception of war, and was finally defeated by Admiral Sturdee at the Falklands battle.

**Mr. Epstein Joins Up.**  
 Mr. Jacob Epstein, the sculptor of American birth and Russian-Polish parentage who troubled the dove-cotes of conventional art by his marble challenges, has joined the Jewish Regiment. Mr. Epstein has not sought a commission, but will fight as a private. Perhaps, like some soldier writers, he will be stimulated in new directions by Army life, and in the days to come will interpret in his own incomparable way the thoughts of the Citizen Army.

**Originator of Manchester Ship Canal.**  
 Mr. George Hicks, whose death has taken place at Heathfield, Sussex, may be looked upon as the originator of the Manchester Ship Canal. In the autumn of 1878 Mr. Hicks, who was at that time agent in Manchester for the North China Marine Insurance Co., conceived the view that the River Irwell might be made navigable for communication with the sea. In conjunction with others, and several years of hard work, the canal became an accomplished fact.

**Death of Rear Admiral Byles.**  
 The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Mather Byles, who died at Dawlish in his 78th year. Entering the Navy in 1857, he served in the Baltic expedition, and was present at the bombardment of Narva and Sveaborg. While still a midshipman he took part with the crew of the *Concompad* in their many fights with the Chinese in 1857, and with the *Calcutta* men he landed with the party which attacked Canton after the bombardment. During the Egyptian War of 1882 he commanded the *Seagull*. He was raised to the rank of Captain seven years after his retirement.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Germany's War Deaths.**  
M. Hilaire Belloc estimates that there have been two million war deaths in Germany. This is based on the number of admitted widows—one million.

**Miss Adela Pankhurst.**  
The Melbourne High Court has granted an order to review the case of Miss Adela Pankhurst, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for taking part in an illegal demonstration.

**Sir A. Liberty's Will.**  
Sir Arthur Lasenby Liberty, of Lee Manor, Bucks, founder and Chairman of Liberty and Co., left property valued at £343,505. He made many bequests to employees, and stated he had given no legacy to charity, as he considered that during his life and at his death the State would appropriate an undue proportion of his estate, which had been acquired by personal effort and thrift.

**Peking Newspaper Office Attacked.**

Thirty soldiers smashed the office of the Peking Jihao and its printing plant the other morning when they failed to find the man who supplied the false news of the death of their chief, the Lieut-General of Jehol. They said they would shoot the reporter on the spot if they knew who he was. The soldiers destroyed everything they could find in the Jihao office from 11 to 12 o'clock and the damage is estimated at \$10,000.

**£30,000,000 Needed for Roads.**  
The Road Board in their annual report issued recently state that about 15,000 miles of roads in England and Wales stand in need, more or less urgent, of reconstruction or strengthening, in order to allow them to carry the growing motor traffic. To carry out this work £30,000,000 is needed over and above the normal expenditure of local authorities on current and deferred maintenance. In addition about £3,000,000 is required for road work in Scotland.

**Singapore's Coin Shortage.**  
The Bangkok Times says that Mr. A. Mr. Poinnevey, Colonial Treasurer, Singapore, Mr. F. Dent, Government Analyst, Singapore, and Mr. F. Niblock of the Singapore Harbour Board, by kind permission of the Government of Siam, went to Bangkok for the purpose of examining the Siamese Mint, in connection with taking steps to remedy the shortage of coin in Singapore. On Oct. 17, they were received by H. S. H. Prince Siphon, Director-General of the Mint, and commenced making their enquiries.

**St. Paul's Cross and Bell.**  
There is a feeling growing in City circles that steps should be taken to decaden the gleam of the cross and bell on St. Paul's Cathedral. It is pointed out that these were regilded shortly before the war, and that when the sun is shining brightly they afford a magnificent land-mark for enemy airmen to indicate the whereabouts of the very centre of the City of London. It is stated that the shining cross can be seen many miles away with the naked eye. Pressure is to be brought to bear on the Dean and Chapter on the subject.

**Obituary.**  
It is with deep regret (says the N.C. Daily News) that we learn of the death of Mr. Peter McPherson at the Victoria Nursing Home on the 29th ult. after an illness lasting over a period of six weeks. Mr. McPherson was at the time of his death 65 years of age and until recently holding the position of chief engineer on the C.N.S. Tatung. He first joined the service of the China Steam Navigation Co., in 1885 and was for about 20 years chief engineer of the company's steamer Changsha, then engaged on the Australian run. After the Company gave up its Australian shipping trade he took up a position on the Company's boats in China coastal waters. A man of a very genial disposition, he was much esteemed and highly respected by his conferees, and, to his widow and family resident in Sydney heavily sympathizing, is extended in their bereavement.

## NOTICES.

**VICTOR RECORDS**  
THE  
RECORDS OF QUALITY.  
**OCTOBER SUPPLEMENT**  
JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE

YOUR SELECTION.

**MOUTRIE'S,**

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

**Save Your Eyes**

THE ONLY  
**EUROPEAN OPTICIAN**  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

**N. LAZARUS,**OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

## A German Deserter's Letter.

The following is a translation of a letter, written in German, and sent to the Times for publication. The author, by his own confession, is a German deserter. He says:—

One may assert to-day, without being accused of optimism that the political collapse of Germany will begin only when the economic collapse is an accomplished fact. All recent indications clearly point to the fact that the economic crisis and the crisis in the traffic situation, viewed from the technical standpoint, are approaching the catastrophic climax in Germany. Nothing is to be hoped from the initiative of individuals, or of certain classes of the people, in the case of a nation like the German, which is almost helpless without Government political guardianship. The decisive factor is the progressive, irresistible ruin of economic life.

Large towns in Germany are visited in rapid succession by devastating epidemics—Schleswig, Mannheim, Cologne—and it is not difficult to understand that for every epidemic the favourable preliminary conditions are present in the existing under-nutrition of the whole people. If one remembers that Berlin has been for two whole months without potatoes because the new potato crop was a complete failure, that the condition of the bread is so bad that it has been necessary to issue instructions as to the keeping and the destruction of bread, one can estimate correctly the difficulties.

The prospects of the harvest are not favourable according to the confidential reports of the Chambers of Agriculture. In the east provinces the greater part of the seed corn was destroyed by the hard winter. In the exceedingly productive province of Posen the harvest has failed owing to the persistent drought in June; and in other parts the corn, which is partially reaped but not yet carried, has been abandoned owing to the prevailing war

weather. It is known that the result of the harvest according to two-thirds of the expert opinions of the Chambers of Agriculture is "below average," and according to one-third of the opinions "average." It is significant that the official journals have been instructed to publish the reports of this minority.

The greatest difficulties, however, are experienced in the domain of traffic. The lack of labour seems to itself in increasing degree in spite of the law relating to civil service. The rolling stock is in the most defective condition. The lack of good lubricating oil for the engines and the overburdening of these lead to a steady increase of completely unserviceable material. So it comes about that almost all the larger concerns are equipped for the production of war necessities, and there is now a deficiency in works where labourers of other kinds can be employed. At the great electrical works of the city of Dusseldorf, for example, there is now working only one large dynamo, as the turbines of the others are destroyed and there is no possibility of repairing them.

With all this goes the increase in the difficulties in the provision of raw materials. The South-West German Union of the iron industries, which mainly comprises the Lorraine and Saar coalfields, stated in its last circular that in consequence of a r attacks and strikes 160,000 tons of ore less were available for delivery during the last eight weeks than were contracted for. Many works are obliged to discontinue night shifts in consequence of lack of material, while others are obliged to stop works for some days in each week.

All these difficulties are not momentary and passing phenomena, but are the signs of a slow but irresistible collapse. No small part of the rapidity with which the complete economic collapse of Germany will come about depends on the measures of the Entente in preventing the import of raw materials from neutral countries into Germany. In the interests of a genuine peace and of the most speedy conclusion of the frightful loss of human life the complete isolation of Germany must be demanded.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

**TO BE LET.**—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

**TO BE LET.**—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings.

**TO BE LET.**—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

## LOST.

**LOST.**—Since November 6th at 7 a.m. an all black cat, with leather collar and bell, from 6, Stewart Terrace, Peak. Information to house, or Telephone 2532 will greatly oblige.

## LESSONS.

**JAPANESE LESSONS.**—Japanese desires to give LESSONS TO EUROPEANS, in their homes if preferred. Apply Box c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## WANTED.

**WANTED.**—From first November, two or three ROOMS, or half house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 1335 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

**WANTED.**—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN for a Retail Business. Apply, stating past experience and salary required, to "A" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

**WANTED.**—Englishman requires UNFURNISHED, airy BEDROOM with full board and attendance. Boarding house or private family. Quiet locality essential. Box 1344. Hongkong Telegraph.

**WANTED.**—TRAVELLER (Englishman), thorough knowledge Chinese spoken and written, seeks position to work the Two Kwong; excellent references. Apply Box No. 1333 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

**HELP! HEATHER DAY**  
30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of  
Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.



**VAFIADIS'**  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
" "	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
" "	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

**THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.**

HOTEL MANSIONS.

## MASSAGE.

**MR. HONDA.**  
Trained male Masseuse.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.  
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

## WAI KEE.

**FLAG & SAILMAKER**  
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central  
Top Floor.  
**HONGKONG.**  
Telephone No. 1833.

## NOTICE.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store.

**CHING CHEONG**

168 Des Voeux Road Central.  
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.  
**KWONG YUEN.**  
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

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**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

JUST TO HAND

**GOLF BALLS**

INCLUDING

**PLUS COLONELS ARCH-COLONELS**  
27 and 29 dwts. FLOATING AND HEAVY.  
\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

**PATENT COLONELS**

\$1.00 EACH.

**DOMINO DIMPLES MIDGET DIMPLES**  
\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.****JAEGER**

PURE WOOL SPECIALITIES

— JUST RECEIVED —

**DRESSING COWNS,**  
**COATS,—SWEATERS,**  
**WAISTCOATS,**  
ETC., ETC.

**J. T. SHAW**

Tailor and Outfitter

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

**LACTOMALTINE.**

An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST  
DIGESTIBLE.EXCEEDINGLY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE.HIGHLY  
NUTRITIOUS.

**PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.**

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.  
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

## NOTICES.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,**  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. S. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. F. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## NOTICES.

**CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.**  
**FRANK SMITH & CO.**  
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
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25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



## OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough for the book of the Chinese views. They are an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,  
Price \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Tel. 16.

BIRTH.  
LAMMERT.—On the 3rd November, at No. 80, Shameen, to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lammert, a daughter.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

### TURKEY AND HER GERMAN MASTERS.

Turkey has received another distinct set-back in the serious reverse sustained by the brilliant little operation which the British have succeeded in carrying through on the Egyptian front. The fall of Beersheba and the developments which have followed are not without their significance, and they will yet probably lead to even more important and far-reaching consequences. As usual, the Germans have been able to render no assistance to the distressed Turks, who must, with every succeeding reverse, curse the day when they came under the domination of the Kaiser. In general, it may be said that, for the Turk, the last eight years have meant a continuous and crippling expenditure of blood and treasure which has been rewarded by equally continuous failure. It is significant that these years have coincided with a steady increase in German influence at Constantinople; or, to be exact, an increase which continued up to a fairly recent date, for there is evidence that German influence is now on the wane. The Turkish people are probably not inclined to judge their Government too harshly; they realised its unhappy heritage, its difficulties and embarrassments. They were even prepared to forgive the blunders and defeats of the Balkan and Italian Wars. But the sufferings which the present struggle has brought upon them have begun to break the patience even of the Turk; and among these sufferings not the least is the heavy yoke of German domination which has been fastened on their necks.

The Turk is not wanting in shrewdness, and the German aims are transparently clear. German writers and politicians, during the war and before, have not troubled to disguise the fact that they regarded Turkey as a vast reservoir of human and material resources and as a necessary complement to the essentially German *Mittel Europa* scheme. The interests of Turkey as such, were never considered. Turkish ideals and methods of life, the real quality of Islam, these were outside Germany's interest and therefore beneath her notice. Her policy was one of scientific exploitation, in war and in commerce, and she openly proclaimed the selfishness of her aims. She had effectively captured the existing Turkish Government by one means or another and the issue of her policy seemed so secure as to render any reticence unnecessary. It is uncertain how far these pronouncements of policy have reached the Turkish people generally, but the latter are not ignorant of the nature of German occupation, since they have had innumerable opportunities of studying the German, the officer class in particular, at first hand. These visitors have shown themselves appropriate representatives of the spirit of German *Real Politik*, and of the German spirit as manifested in foreign countries. They have failed to understand or to respect the Turkish code of morals in regard to women; they have treated the Turks under their command, officers and men alike, with insolence and want of tact; in a word the German occupation has been marked by an entire absence of sympathy with the men who are fighting for Germany in a quarrel which is entirely German. The conduct of the individual German is paralleled by the policy of the German Government in its disregard of Turkish self-respect. The last insult to the Ottoman Empire was the arrival of General Falkenhayn, who is said to have been delegated to take the control of their armies from the Turks, the latter being no longer considered by the Germans competent to manage their military affairs. It is not hard to guess what the unpermitted Turkish generals think of such an action; an interesting hint of friction and resentment in high quarters is furnished by the fact that the German military mission has been ejected from the War Office at Constantinople and moved to less imposing quarters in Pera and Tophane. The populace and the lower ranks too have shown their feelings in no uncertain way; German officers in Istanbul wear mufflers if they move about the streets at night, and even in the daytime go in pairs, while they have to be protected from the men who they nominally command.

The true Turk, with patriotic instincts, is not blind to his humiliation. He recognises that his Government is shackled by German fetters and that German domination is at the root of all the evil which has fallen on the Empire, bringing intolerable sufferings to its peoples. To him the war is unpopular because the sacrifices which it involves are, from the Turkish point of view, without meaning; worse than that, they must inevitably lead to further sacrifices and more bitter losses at home and abroad. The conviction is sound; what its practical results will be it is hard to prophesy. The Germans will fight tenaciously and without scruple to maintain their grip on the Ottoman Empire. But the Turk is proud and unaccustomed to subjection, he is well aware that the Central Powers are desperately hard-pressed in the European theatres of war, and he may well reach the conclusion that the German obtains need not be more momentous than the Turkish people wish, given only that the blow for independence (for it is no less than that) is vigorous and decisive.

### Peace Rumours.

As was but to be expected, the Central Powers do not intend to let slip the opportunity that at present seems very promising for them once more to bring forward peace suggestions. "Peace rumours" we read in one of the latest telegrams to hand, "are current on the Amsterdam Bourse," which, since the war, seems to have been a sort of "Hub of the Continent." Of course, the situation in Italy and Russia is to be exploited by the Central Powers, or rather by Germany, for all that it is worth, and from the Allies' standpoint, for a great deal more than it is worth. The Germans, no less than the Austrians and the other nations forming the Central Powers, are growing more and more desperate for peace, and therefore to them the opportunity presented by such incidents as their thrust into Italy and the state of affairs in Russia consequent upon recent happenings in the Riga war area, are too good to miss. The latest proposal is that a Preparatory Conference be held at Bern. Such a proposal, it is stated, will be made by Germany's new Imperial Chancellor in his maiden speech in the Reichstag on the 22nd instant. An obvious consequence of the trend of Germany's ideas on this matter, it is reported that several German newspapers are urging upon the Government "that now is the best time to offer peace to Russia and Italy." Evidently, and not without reason, they have given up hoping to induce Great Britain and France and, no doubt, the United States also, to consider such peace proposals as they have, from time to time, had the audacity to propose.

**Futile Offers.**  
The plight of Russia and Italy will have to be much worse than it is at present before either of these countries is likely to consider any peace offer emanating from the Central Powers. The blows that have been struck at both Italy and Russia have been severe, but they have not been of such a nature as to cause the Allies to conclude that they are in any way vital to their cause. Even though Russia and Italy should be induced to agree to peace terms—which is highly improbable at present—Great Britain, France and the United States would not in any way relax their efforts, but, on the contrary, would do their utmost to increase them, towards the attainment of those objects for which they entered the war, for which they have sacrificed so much, and for which they are prepared to sacrifice much more.

**Who's to Blame?**  
We occasionally hear of propositions in the Police Courts for minor cases of street and pavement obstruction, but an instance which has just come to our notice will require a deal of beating. Last night, before dusk, a large stone roller lay across the middle of the thoroughfare, broadside on, in Robinson Road just around the sharp corner near the Glenelg pathway, and it was still at the same spot this morning, having remained there all night. We do not know to whom the roller belongs, but most likely it was left where we saw it by P.W.D. clerks in a hurry to knock off work for the day. This road is becoming increasingly used by motor cars, and it would not have been in the least degree surprising had this obstruction caused a very bad accident in the hours of darkness. We say, of course, be wrong in our inclination to think that it was a P.W.D. roller, though we cannot see why a privately-owned one should be dragged into the roadway and left there all night. At any rate, the matter should be investigated and if the culprits are discovered they should be severely punished for their carelessness. A much-used road is not the place in which a granite roller should be deposited and left over-night with no lights to show that it is there.

**Sentenced with a Joke.**  
"It is time you turned over a new leaf, Page," said the North London magistrate in sentencing a man to prison. Page stole books.

### DAY BY DAY.

I AM SURPRISED AT NO DEPTHS TO WHICH WHEN ONCE WARPED FROM ITS HONOUR, HUMANITY CAN BE DEGRADED.—RUBIN.

**To-morrow's Anniversary.**  
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of John Milton (1674).

**The Dollar.**  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

**Society of St. Vincent de Paul.**  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Society:—A friend, \$25.

**Fell Off the Verandah.**  
A shop coolie, working at 268, Des Voeux Central, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries caused by throwing himself off the first floor verandah of the building.

**Discharged.**  
Some days ago a case was reported in which a man was found at Kowloon Railway Station with time in his possession seemingly containing condensed milk but in reality full of opium. The case was again before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. Mr. M. K. Lo appearing to defend the accused. After evidence had been given, the man was discharged.

**The Rubbish Dumping Nuisance.**  
Instead of waiting for the dust cart to arrive, a coolie employed in Wellington Street, emptied a whole bin full of rubbish into the gutter, but he was seen by a loking and arrested. When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the man said he thought he had a right to do what he did. Sergeant Risckman said that rubbish dumping was very bad just now. A fine of \$5, or 14 days, was imposed.

**Lift-boy's Missing Chair.**  
A lift-boy, working the elevator at Messrs. Loxley and Co's premises in Chester Road, took a passenger up to the top floor yesterday afternoon and when he came down found that the chair he uses at the bottom was missing. Running out, he made a search and sometime afterwards found a man carrying the chair in Queen's Road Central. An Indian constable made the arrest. It was proved before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, that the man had been benighted in 1911 for five years. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

### THE SLEEPING LUKONG.

Sequel to Arrest of Junk People.

Four men, members of the crew of a junk, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of fifteen tons of coal, valued at \$300. Mr. E. J. Crist appeared to defend. Inspector Gordon stated that early yesterday morning Sergeant Bond was on patrol duty and noticed a junk anchored near Holt's Wharf. There were two small cinder boats alongside, and the junk people were shooting coal into them. When the police boat was sighted, the men hid themselves, and this fact led him to board the junk and arrest the men, two of whom were hiding under the bilge boards of the boat. The junks were towed to Yau-mai basin and were left in charge of a loking. At one o'clock this morning, Sergeant Bond was in the basin and noticed a junk being towed by a sampan. He approached and the people in the sampan cut the tow rope, and dodging behind some other boats, got away. To his surprise, Sergeant Bond found that the junk was the same one that he had seized earlier and the loking was peacefully sleeping on board. The men in the sampan which got away were probably of the same gang of thieves. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$100 each.

### INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn Decorated.

A social function of much interest took place at Government House last night, when His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) invested the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, with the insignia of a Companion-ship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. The ceremony was witnessed by a large assembly of guests, including naval and military officers, members of the Government service and the Council Body, members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Church dignitaries and prominent residents. During the course of the evening, the Orchestra of the 25th Middlesex Battalion contributed a most pleasing programme of music.

The guests, on entering, were received by His Excellency and Mrs. May. His Excellency being attended by Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, Captain Llewellyn Edwards and his six Honorary A.D.C.s. The investiture ceremony took place in the Ball Room, which was very charmingly adorned with palms and baskets of pink flowers suspended overhead. The guests having assembled, a procession in the following order accompanied His Excellency to the drawing room to the raised dais in the Ball Room:—

Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Hough, (Hon. A.D.C.),  
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook,  
Hon. Mr. Anton and Hon. Mr. Sheehan,  
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Hon. Mr. Ho Yau,  
Hon. Mr. Messer and Hon. Mr. Pollock,  
Hon. Mr. Sharp, K.C. and H.H. Mr. Justice Gompertz,  
Hon. Mr. Wolfe and Hon. Mr. Halliday,  
Commander Sandeman, R.N., and Hon. Mr. Kemp,  
Lt. Rev. Bishop Foxon and H.H. Mr. William Rees-Davies,  
H.H. Major-General Vestris and Lt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria,  
Capt. Wood and Capt. Armstrong (Hon. A.D.C.s),  
Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., L.L.D., and Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Shortly afterwards, the Hon. Colonial Secretary entered the room, being preceded by Mr. Ponsonby-Fane bearing the Royal Warrant and the insignia of the Order on a velvet cushion, and supported by two Companions of the Order—the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and the Hon. Mr. Wei Ynk. After the recipient of the honour had been introduced to His Excellency, Mr. Ponsonby-Fane read aloud the text of the Royal Warrant conferring the honour, following which His Excellency pinned the distinctive emblem of the Order on the left breast of the newly-created Companion. Mr. Severn bowed his acknowledgments, and this concluded the ceremony. The social side of the function was then proceeded with the Middlesex Orchestra (under Bandmaster Lawrie Owen) rendering a most delightful series of selections, all of which were played with fine taste. The programme was as follows:—

1.—Overture "French Comedy" Bala.  
2.—Intermezzo "Love Bell" Doral.  
3.—Suite "Indian Love Lyrics" Amy.  
4.—Españole "Barbarillo" Eam.  
Interval of 15 Minutes.  
5.—Rhapsody "Slavonic" Friedmann.  
6.—Nocturne "La Cinquante" Marice.  
7.—Cello Solo "Sunny Aye" Thom.  
8.—Suite "Midiature" Coates.  
God Save The King.

Refreshments were served during the interval, in the upper room, and occasion was taken by many guests to visit the beautiful grounds, which were extremely tastefully illuminated by coloured electric lights in the trees and shrubbery as well as by crimson Japanese lanterns, a most striking and dainty effect being produced.

Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Connel, General Anderson, Mr. and Miss Auton, Major Ardoino, Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey, Mr. d'Aguino, Mr. and Mr. B-avir, Mr. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Commr. and Mrs. Beckwith, Major and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bowley, Mr. Bernard, Major and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bauerfeld, Mrs. Bellin.

### ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The following appointment is made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner.

Dr. Stuart Seguin Strahan, M.A., M.B., B. Ch. (Oxon); L.R.C.P. (Lond.); M.B. C. S. (England), to be Divisional Surgeon; posted to Queen's College Division.

From Church to Battlefield.

A soldier of the Lancashire Regiment, under arrest in a West Midland camp, was recently taken, in charge of a military escort, to an adjoining parish church and there married to the seventeen-year-old daughter of a collier. After the ceremony the bride returned to her father's home, and the bridegroom left with a draft for active service.

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Carpmel, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Capt. Cassel, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Sir Paul Chater, Capt. and Mrs. Champkin, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, Mr. Coppin, R.V., and Mrs. Cooper-Hunt, Lt. Col. Crisp, Commander Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Celliere.

H. H. Sir W. and Lady Rees-Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Des Voeux, Mr. and Mrs. De Sousa, Professor and Mrs. Digby, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dowdell, Mr. and Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mr. Dowley, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. Dresper, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer-Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Downing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ekins, Mr. and Mrs. Ede, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Gedge, Commr. and Mrs. Gibson, H. H. Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Gallazzi, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Consul General Hamel, Major and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Hayashi, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Rev. Hastings, Dr. Harston, Mr. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jack, Mrs. Jenkin, Capt. and Mrs. Milner-Jones, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Johnkher.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. King, Dr. and Mrs. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Kraft, Mr. Kremer, Mr. and Mrs. Keigwin.

Lt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria, Mr. and Mrs. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Leoble, Mr. and Mrs. Lindell, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Capt. and Mrs. Looker, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsey-Wood.

Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Messer, Mr. Melbourne, Mr. Moxon, Commr. and Mrs. Myburgh, Mr. Mori, Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Mansfield, Major and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. de Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Newall, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, Mr. d'Oettingen, Mr. and Mrs. Ono, Consul General Obaldia, Mr. Ormiston.

Mr. and Mrs. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Pattenden, Mr. T. Patrie, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Major Passby, Mrs. Potter, Bishop Pozzoni, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thorsby-Pelham.

Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Rev. Father Robert, Mons. and Mons. Beau, Commr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Hon. Mr. Sharp, Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Shenton, Mr. and Mrs. Siu, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Siedman, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Consul General Suzuki.

Mr. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. Tatcher, H. E. Major-General Ventris, Miss Ventris, Mr. Van Rens, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Windsor, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, Lt. Col. J. Ward.

Colonel Young, Mr. Wei Yak, Sir E. Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chai Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tse, Mr. Chai Shun Shan.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Henry Rider Haggard, gift of his MS. and interesting correspondence connected therewith to the City of Norwich is at a sign, it may be hoped, of attention to lay down his pen. It is thirty years since Sir Henry "commenced author," after living through many of the adventures he has since described, and, like many another, he owed much to the outset to Robert Louis Stevenson. It was the immense popularity of "Treasure Island" which gave him the idea of writing "King Solomon's Mines," and brought him with a bound into public favour.

Hetman, the title which for many generations has been borne by a leader of the Cossacks, is a puzzling looking word. You may remember that Byron in his "Mazeppa" speaks of the "Ukraine's hetman, calm and bold." Its free use in Russia is odd, because the word is not only of Turkish origin but used in its Turkish form. "Headman" is a correct rendering of its meaning.

Luckless individuals hard hit financially by a war in which less worthy classes of mankind amass much wealth can now find a fresh path to affluence by digging up dandelion roots. These roots dried now fetch about 135s. per cwt. and in the absence of Continental competition (they were formerly imported from Germany) the price is likely to go much higher. They furnish a "tonic and diuretic" drug called "taraxacin," prescribed in disorders of the digestive organs.

The sensational revelations as to the policy of Swedish officials towards the Entente will probably cause as much disgust and indignation among the great body of the Swedish nation as among the rest of the world, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Apart from the Activists, they are a frank, open-hearted, simple people, who believe in what Mr. Roosevelt calls a square deal with other peoples as with their King. The late Sovereign told an Englishman that the Scandinavian peoples "want a sovereign, but they want a sovereign for experience." Which means that they like simplicity at Court as in their own homes.

King Gustav has long been an ardent admirer of the Kaiser, to whose first cousin he is married. They both know how the Swedes regard royalty. When King Gustav's mother was going with her family in slow stages to Trondheim to be crowned, the country folk crowded round her at every stopping place. "Art thou the mother of the land? Art thou the mother of these tall boys?" they asked. They reviewed her critically. "Thou lookest nice, but thou must do more than look nice, for that is not essential," they added significantly. King Gustav, knowing England well, is aware that our people also demand that Royalty should do more than look nice.

A Banff lad at the front sends to the *Banffshire Journal* an amusing episode of the great war. The padre of a famous regiment wished to hold a service, and had secured the willing help of the men in erecting a rostrum. The nearest of miscellaneous articles, mostly ration boxes, went to its construction. On the opening hymn, "The Church's one Foundation," being given out, a broad grin in the front row of the congregation rapidly communicated itself to the rear. The bewildered chaplain descended to inquire, when a sympathetic Scot pointed to the inscription on the leading box of the platform—"Johnnie Walker Whisky; born 1820, still going strong."

Dr. Eliot, who is retiring from the Deservy of Windsor, is one of a very small group of clergymen who have received Orders from the Sovereign. He is K.C.V.O., as are the Bishop of London and Bishop Boyd Carpenter, although we do not think of them as knights. The Archbishop of Canterbury is G.C.V.O., the Dean of Westminster is O.V.O., the Rev. E. W. T. Greenfield, who was married recently, is the only British clergyman who has received knighthood from the Queen of Holland.



## LOST HIS SENSES.

Shop Coolie's Strange Story.

A very novel defence was put up by a Chinese shop coolie at the Magistrate's this morning, where he was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with fraudulently converting \$3,850, the monies of a grocery store at 17, Des Voeux Road West. He had been entrusted with the money to pay bills.

Defendant's story was that he received over \$3,000 with which to pay accounts. He paid one account and then went to Bonham Street to pay another. He did not know what happened there, but he next found himself in the Central District with the money gone. It was when he was by the Fire Station that he recovered his senses. He did not know how it was that he lost his senses. No body spoke to him and when he came round he was walking. He remembered a puff of wind carrying dust having struck him and then he knew nothing more.

His Worship closely questioned the man as to his supposed experience and he said that when he came round he had some old European newspaper in the pocket instead of the money. He had felt no ill effects from his experience. Although he could not explain matters, that was what had happened. He was frightened to go back and had been sleeping in the street ever since.

His Worship decided to give the man another day to think over the circumstances of the affair to see if he could remember anything further.

His Worship added that it was extremely foolish for shopkeepers to trust such irresponsible men with such large sums.

Sergeant Blackman said that the man would only be earning about three or four dollars a month.

His Worship told the manager of the shop that he was simply asking for trouble.

## THE TIENSIN FLOODS.

The Minister of the Interior (says the Peking Daily News) has submitted a lengthy memorial to the President giving a detailed report of the cause of the present floods in Tientsin, and suggesting means for the future prevention of similar disasters. In the course of his memorial, he says that "the places which have suffered most are Nankai, Nankeib, Haikwangshih, and the Japanese and French Settlements. About 100,000 persons have been rendered homeless, and with the exception of 80 per cent. of the number who have found shelter in the houses of their friends and relatives, 43,300 persons have been housed in temples, matcheds and public buildings.

"Thousands of villagers have poured into Tientsin from various affected districts, and it has been decided that 2,000 more matcheds be put up to accommodate them. Life boats are sent out every day to the flooded villages, and up to date more than 10,000 lives have been rescued by them. We have decided to construct a dyke 25 li long on the southern bank of the South Grand Canal, a dyke 5 li long within Tientsin City, and a dyke 11 li on both banks of the Ching-chung River. A length of more than 11 li of dyke has already been completed. Several outlets have been formed to conduct the water into the sea. It is suggested that a large canal be constructed to convey the water of lower levels to the sea, and at the same time the bed of the Ching-chung River be dredged. More dykes should be erected in the lower parts of Yangtze, Taysi, and the other three rivers, and then plans should be made to dredge the beds of all the rivers. One of the principal errors in the past was that the Conservancy officers, instead of dredging the beds, had built high embankments to prevent the overflow, and whenever there was any breach, made the result was disastrous.

## FAMOUS MARINE PAINTER.

Death of Mr. Napier Hemy.

London, October 1—Charles Napier Hemy, the marine painter, died yesterday at Falmouth.

Charles Napier Hemy, A. R. A., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 24, 1841, the son of Henri F. Hemy, a well-known musician. In 1850 the family moved to Australia, the long voyage on a sailing ship giving young Hemy opportunity to study ships. The family returned to England after two years, and young Hemy attended the School of Art at Newcastle, but he was not permitted to remain there long as his father sent him to Ushaw College, County Durham, to study for the priesthood. His love for the sea was so great, however, that at the age of fifteen he engaged himself as an apprentice on a collier-boat, but was caught by his father, after one voyage, and sent back to his studies. Two years later, at seventeen, he ran away again and shipped before the mast on a Mediterranean voyage, but was taken ill and returned home to enter a Dominican monastery, where he remained until he was twenty-one years old.

During this period, however, he did not altogether neglect his art, and at the age of twenty-two he abandoned theology for art, with the sea as the leading subject for his theme, coming under the influence of Holman Hunt. For three years he followed the tenets of the school of Hunt, painting pictures of the coast, and then decided that his technical knowledge was inadequate, went to Antwerp, and studied for fifteen months under Baron Leys. He dropped his marine painting, and until 1870 remained in Antwerp painting religious pictures. He then returned to England and resumed his marine painting, but it was not until 1880 that he made his first hit with "Saved," which was shown in the Grosvenor Gallery, and which was the sensation of the exhibition. In 1883 he took up his residence at Falmouth and began the series of pictures which made his reputation.

At Falmouth an ordinary open boat was made to serve purpose as studio, and the difficulties under which his work was accomplished can be but faintly imagined. Exposed to the changes of the weather, ill-sheltered from sun, wind, and rain by an umbrella, he rowed about in Falmouth Harbour, sketching and painting the effects of light and shade upon the water, and endeavouring to fix upon his paper and canvas the varied aspects of the sea in its many moods. The fascination of the work grew upon him, and, to better the conditions of its execution, he transformed a forty-foot Seine boat into a floating studio, by building a house-like structure into her. In this craft he painted many of his best-known subjects, among them, "Homewards," now in the Birmingham Gallery, "The Smelt Net," "Land's End Crabbers," "Alongshore Fishermen," and "Spearing Fish." For six years he sailed and worked in the Vandevlede, as he had christened his boat. The picturesque fishing villages on the wild Cornish coast were visited, and from the beach at Portscathoe, Sennen, and Land's End he executed several of his well-known pictures. The boat was wrecked in 1888 in a gale and then he had built the Vandermeer, a comfortable yacht with room enough to work on a six-foot canvas, and there he had lived and worked. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy.

## YOUR BREATH?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let



help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the price, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25 So. 4th St., New York.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

## STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

## SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

All the care, study and experience and all that they cost does not show, but when you have found out that

The colors do not fade  
The stitches hold  
The buttons stay on  
The buttonholes do not rip, or  
The garment lose its original comfortable fitting proportions.

Then you'll appreciate those hidden qualities that were given to you when you bought

# ARROW SHIRTS

STOCKED BY  
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.  
AND  
TAK CHEONG.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—Parades Central 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, November 8.—Nos. 7 and 8, and Ambulance Platoons. Friday, November 9.—No 18 section all recruits.

There will be no parades except of recruits, during week commencing Monday, November 12.

## Winter Uniform.

1st and 2nd shift Patrolmen will from this date wear blue uniform on duty.

## Emergency Calls.

The test emergency call, referred to in Orders of November 2 and 3, will be made during week commencing Tuesday, November 13.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG &amp; CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

## IMPORTANT WARNING.

CONSUMERS are again reminded that only official receipts issued by the Company and with an embossed Stamp bearing the name of the undersigned, are genuine.

Men are impersonating the Company's Collectors and are endeavouring to defraud Gas Consumers, hence this warning.

GEORGE CURRY.

Local Secretary.  
HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A young CHINESE TYPIST seeks a position as general office assistant; excellent references. Apply Box 1536 c/o "Telegraph Telegraph."

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RAJAH,"

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE &amp; JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS,"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M. 14th November, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 14th November, 1917, at 9.15 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

## SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## "Viyella" SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

No matter what the circumstances are "Viyella" always comes out well, as has been proved by those who have worn it, being healthful, durable, non-irritant and unshrinkable.

## MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

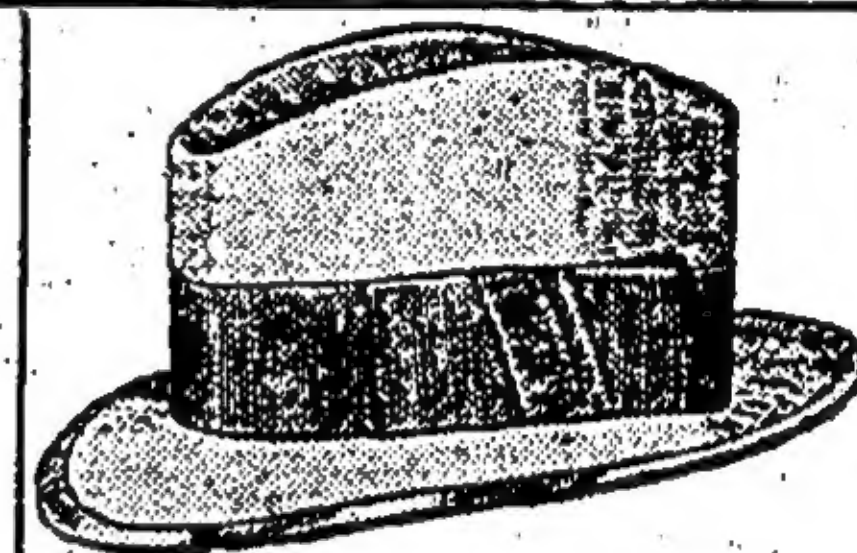
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346



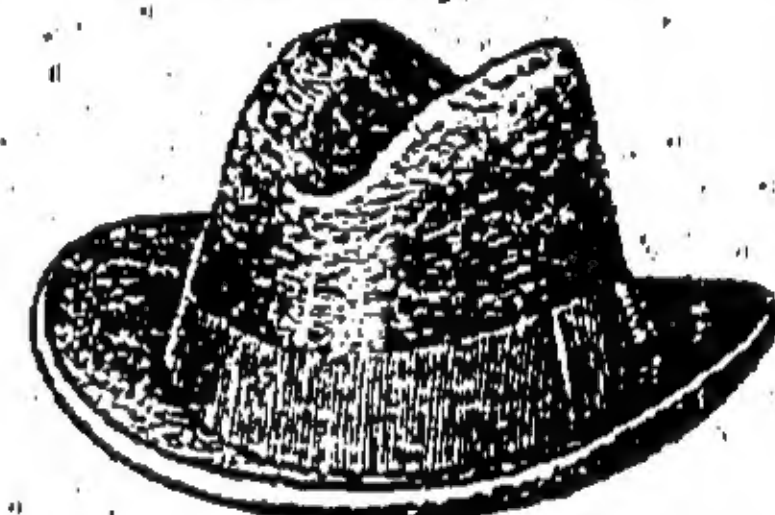
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MADE BY GLYN &amp; CO.

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SINGLE & DOUBLE  
TERAIS AND  
STRAW HATS  
IN THE  
LATEST STYLES.



## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

## BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.  
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE

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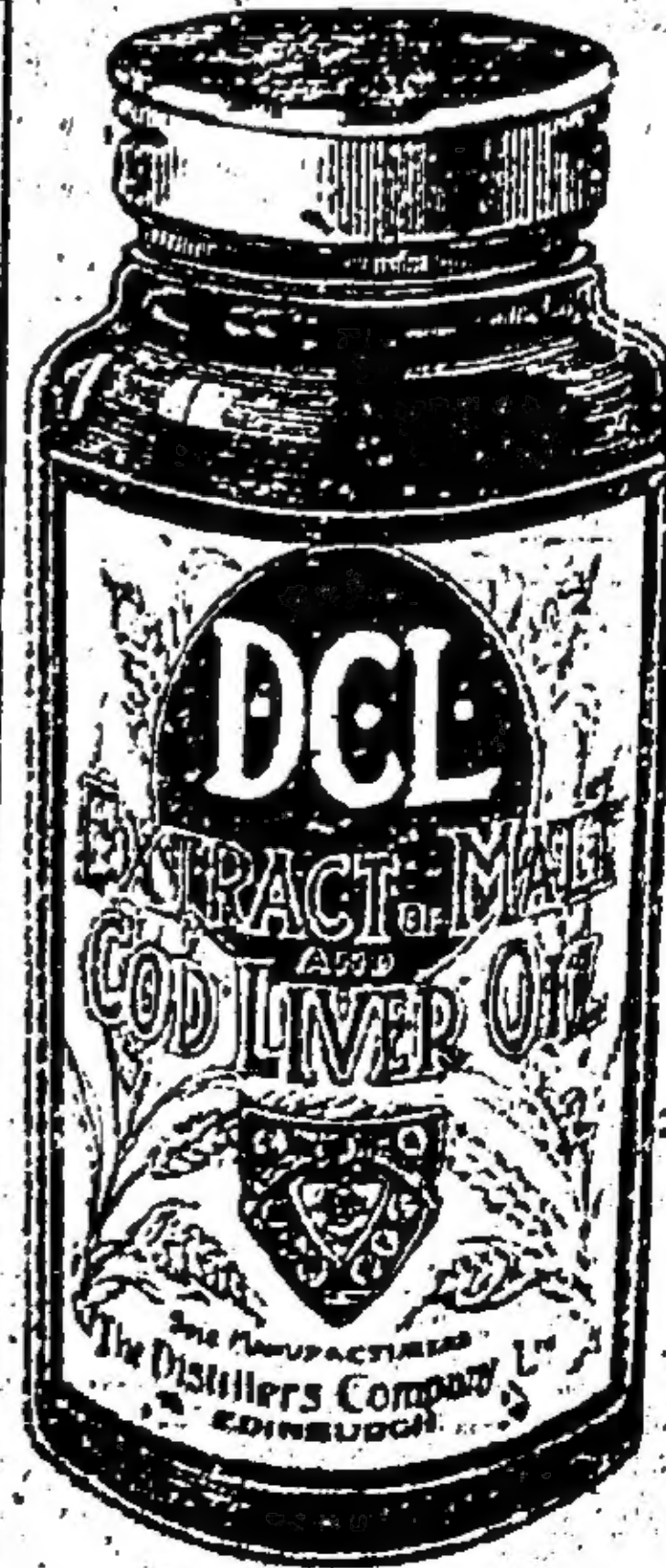
TEL. 1322.

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Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Farr,  
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC  
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EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
Our Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.  
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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama...	\$Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	(SATUR., 8th T. 15,130 [Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe...		
SHANGHAI, Kobe...	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	(THURS., 22nd T. 21,000 [Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe...	\$Mishima Maru	(MON., 3rd T. 16,000 [Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe...	\$Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	(SATUR., 17th T. 13,500 [Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	(MONDAY, T. 8,000 [12th Nov.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
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PERIA MARU	11,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	11,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	11,000	31st Dec.
TERVO MARU	11,000	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamers.  
Tons.  
ARICA MARU 11,500  
NITO MARU 17,200  
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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full particulars as to rates, sailings, etc. apply toT. DAICO, Agent.  
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.S.S. Bintang  
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
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S.S. CHINA  
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR  
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NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 26, 1918.UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
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STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.Please Apply to  
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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	7th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Singan	8th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
WWEI & NCHWANG	Tamsui	13th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sanning	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon, accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Telephone No. 35.  
Hongkong November 6, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Jiliwong	—	in port	9th Nov.	Kobe, Yama
Jitarom	—	20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Ipanas	Amoy	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	—
Iliwong	Moji	4th Dec.	6th Dec.	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers; All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Yok Building. 115  
Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers; Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)  
Steamships. Captain Leaving.  
Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI. 9th Nov., at noon.  
Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 16th Nov., at noon.FOR SWATOW.  
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuenyang	Sat., 10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 11th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Maung	Sat., 17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongang	Sat., 17th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when intermediate offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 100 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all  
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.  
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

A Crewless Ship.

A special type of crewless ship designed to carry 3,000 tons which is so constructed that it can be towed without difficulty by another vessel has recently been designed. It is claimed that the vessel can be rapidly constructed, they are practically unsinkable by reason of their airtight compartments, they have little freeboard, and offer a small and difficult target to submarines. Excessive sheering in towing is prevented by a Y-shaped fore deck, in which the towing hawser lays. They are fitted with an automatic mushroom anchor, which is drawn up the hawse pipe from the towing vessel. When the anchor is home a compressor rips the cable and prevents it from surging.

First Standard Ship.

The first of the standardised ships built to the order of the British Government has completed her final tests and been put into commission as a cargo carrier for the nation. In every respect the trial proved an unqualified success. It was of a most exhaustive and comprehensive nature, and the experts who were on board during the inaugural trip were unanimous in their praise of the vessel, which marks a new epoch in the maritime history of the Empire, and which may be destined to play an important part in the campaign against enemy submarines. Rain squalls were experienced at intervals, while a choppy sea prevailed, but these weather conditions served only to enhance the steady behaviour of the ship. A representative party boarded the vessel at the anchorage, and afterwards proceeded on the "measured mile." The machinery, etc., were severely tested, while a thorough tour of inspection was made. The standardised ship has been designed with a view of providing a good type of cargo carrier in the shortest possible time, with the minimum expenditure of material, having regard to war conditions, which involves the question of the speed of the ship. The keel was laid in February this year, and on August 29—less than the full six months—the vessel was fully loaded and ready to go to sea. She is the first of the series of standardised ships, but actually there are two types of vessels of 8,000 tons dead weight carrying capacity. These are classified "A" and "B" types, the first named being single-deck ships and the others two deck ships. This ship is of the "A" class. It is also intended to construct two smaller types, one known as Class "C," and these ships will be 5,000 tons dead weight each; and Class "D," all of which will be 3,000 tons dead weight. In addition, however, other types are under consideration at present. All the principal shipbuilders in the United Kingdom are busily engaged on the construction of standardised ships, and while the number on hand need not be stated the total output will be very substantial. As in the case of the hull, the machinery and engines are all standardised, so that the first engine goes into the hull complete. A feature of the general arrangements and equipment is provided in the very large hatchways, making the ship almost practically self-trimming, and immensely facilitating the loading and discharging of the vessel. In the words of the experts, "it will be a very efficient cargo carrier," and there should not be the slightest difficulty in selling such vessels to any private owner after the war.

N.Y.K. Marseilles Service.

The Marseilles service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has for some time been suspended on account of the activities of German submarines. Naturally the suspension has seriously interfered with the export trade to France, one of the most important commodities exported being Hokkaido beans. The accumulation of bean consignments waiting shipment is now estimated at no less than 100,000 tons. In the circumstances, the shippers are very anxious for the re-opening of the Marseilles service, and the authorities at the Kobe office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have been making preparations to meet their wishes. It is said that the N.Y.K. authorities have come to the conclusion that extra steamers might be dispatched to Marseilles if the shippers are prepared to pay freight of 1,000 shillings a ton, and have accordingly decided to have a proposal on this basis to the authorities at the head office in Tokyo for the resumption of the Marseilles service. The proposal is expected in some quarters to materialise. Japan Chronicle.



## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1st, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-  
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &  
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special  
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to—  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SHANGHAI RACES.  
MONDAY, Nov. 12th, to SATURDAY, Nov. 17th 1917.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing Schedule.  
The new and improved  
S.S. "VENEZUELA"

Leaves HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, November 7th.  
Arrives SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 10th.

Return (after the races)  
S.S. "ECUADOR"

Leaves SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 17th.  
Arrives MANILA, WEDNESDAY, November 21st.

Arrives HONGKONG, FRIDAY, November 23rd.

Round trip tickets return via Manila.  
Round trip tickets only available for sale at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG  
WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1917.  
8.00 a.m. Monam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

8.5. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.  
EXCURSION TO MACAO.  
SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship  
"TAISHAN"  
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the  
Police Department of the Macao Government. "Passes" are issued at the Police  
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to  
apply at the Head Police Station for permits.  
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUOHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. HANNING 569 Tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuohow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other  
leaves Wuohow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trip tickets about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Sailing Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
ROYAL MATTHEWS (First Floor), Opposite the Black Pill.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Sin-jiang	B. & S.	8. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	9. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	9. Nov.
Tientsin	Singam	B. & S.	9. Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	Jiliwang	J. C. I. L.	9. Nov.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	10. Nov.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	10. Nov.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	11. Nov.
Weihaiwei & Newchwang	Tamsui	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Shanghai	Sunhing	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	6. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	2. Nov.
Shanghai	Jitaroom	J. C. I. L.	25. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	3. Dec.

## CONSIGNEES

## JOINT SERVICE

of the  
"NEDERLAND" AND  
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"  
Royal Mail Lines.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "RINDJANI."

having arrived from SAN  
FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo  
are hereby notified that all  
goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra-hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or  
from the wharves delivery may  
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted af-  
ter the goods have left the Go-  
dows, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after noon the 7th  
November, will be subject to rent.  
All claims against the steamer  
must be presented to the under-  
signed on or before the 12th  
November, or they will not be  
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damag-  
ed Goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 6th November,  
at 10 a.m. by the Company's  
Surveyors Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas.  
No Insurance whatsoever has  
been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## M/V "GLENYLE"

Arrived 26th October, 1917.  
CONSIGNEES are hereby  
notified that owing to an out-  
break of fire immediately on the  
arrival of the above vessel Average  
Bond will require to be  
signed but no deposits will be  
collected at present.

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents, The "GLEN"  
Line, Ltd.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived consignees of  
cargo are hereby informed that  
their Goods will be delivered  
from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge  
will be landed at consignees' risk  
and expense into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.  
Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

## "ANTIOCHUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo  
will be discharged into Holt's  
Wharf, Kowloon where it will  
lie at Consignee's risk. The  
Cargo will be ready for delivery  
from Godown on and after 6th  
November.

Optional cargo will be landed,  
unless notice has been given  
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-  
ed goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be  
examined on any Tuesdays and  
Fridays between the hours of  
0.45 a.m. and noon within the  
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted  
after the Goods have left the  
steamer's Godowns and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the  
11th November, will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented to the under-  
signed on or before the 24th  
November, or they will not be  
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

## MOVEMENTS OF

## STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail  
Steamship Co. is in receipt of telegraphic  
advices from its Yokohama Office to the  
effect that the S.S. CHINA arrived at that  
port on Tuesday, October 30th, in ac-  
cordance with schedule, and may be expected  
to arrive in Hongkong on or about  
November 9th.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

## Eastern Extension, Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

## Chiutuhing Shop Kong Phot

Yuen, from Cholon.

Hangkoo, Bonham Str. W.,

from Manila.

Howe Mrs., Peak Hotel, from

Singapore.

Lambert A., from Oakland.

Loohuenkay, from Vancouver.

Oysin 430 Connaught Road W.,

from Penang.

Phuchan, from Hue.

Peters Jardines, from Saigon.

Panercio Chico, Hongkong

Hotel, from Macao.

Ryan Jack Hongkong Club,

from St. Louis Mo.

Shane C/o B. & S., from Liver-

pool.

Sinyathye, from Singapore.

Tahing, from Hankow.

Yeung, 16 Station, from

Itahaca.

J. M. PECK,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1917.

## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

## ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hankow, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

## via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the  
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.  
Next departures from HONGKONG:

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first  
and second class saloon passengers.  
For further particulars apply to:  
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Agents.

## NOTICE.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

## OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at  
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"  
containing Sellings and Fares from the Far East to all parts  
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COOKS." THOS. COOK & SON,  
Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

W. G. HUMPHREYS  
& CO.

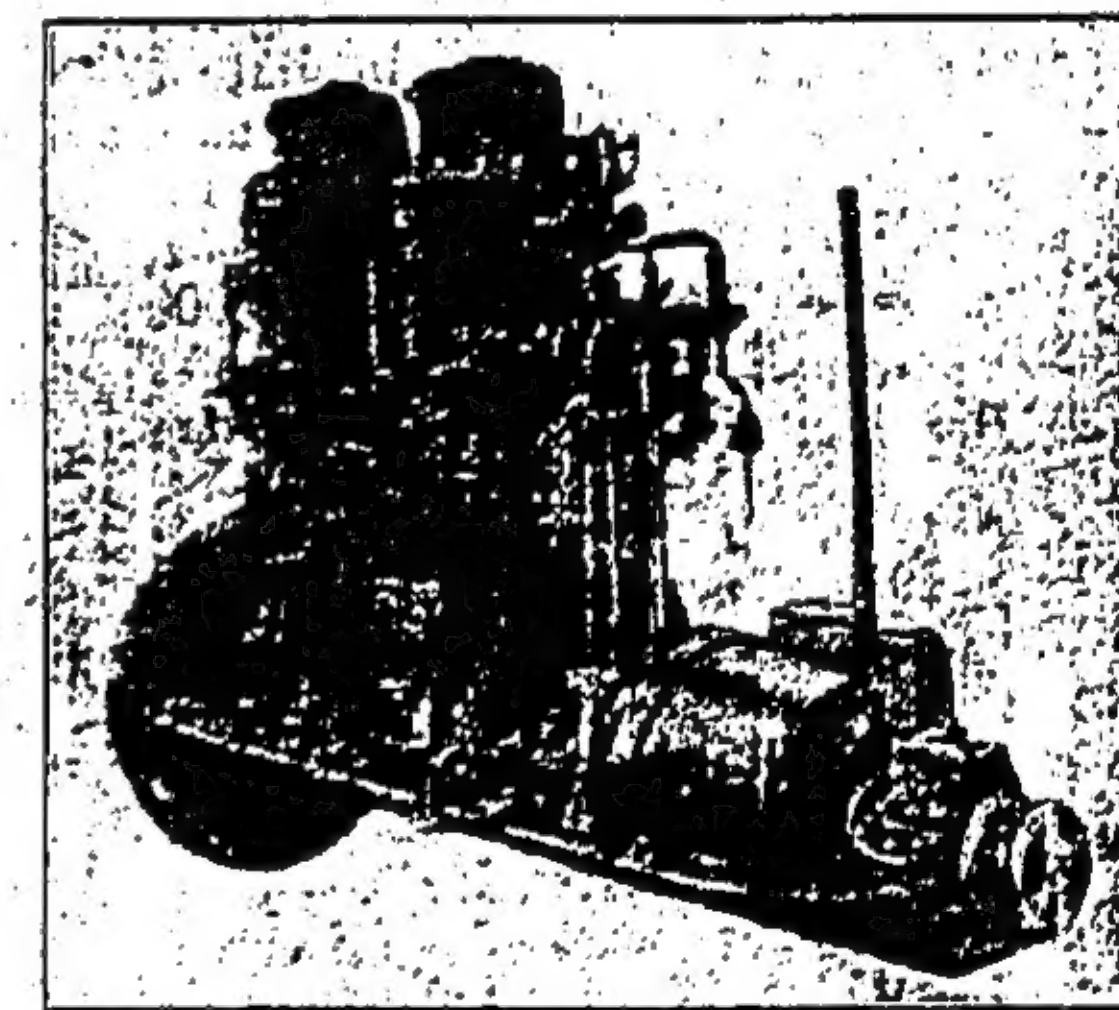
## MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Seol Agents for  
Bolinder's  
Crude Oil Engines  
direct coupled to dy-  
namos. Centrifugal  
pumps & winches.  
Stocks & spares al-  
ways on hand.

Goodlass and Wall  
paints & anti-fouling &  
anti-corrosive Ships'  
bottom composition.

Glyco anti-friction  
metal.

Plastic Cement for  
furnaces.



Bolinder's direct  
reversible Marine  
Engine from 5--500  
B.H.P. The Engine  
for economy and  
reliability with in-  
visible exhaust.  
Stocks kept,

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

## TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cables Used At: A.B.C. FINE Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	WIDTH AT HEAD	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT HEAD	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT TAIL	SPRINGS	HEADS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'
TAL-KO-KU-SUI						
Competition Dock	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'
ABERDEEN	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Harbour Dock	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Landed Dock	100'	24'	12'	12'	12'	12'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, 9, C. M. J. A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## NOTICES.



MITSUBISHI GOSHI  
KWAISHA.  
(MITSUBISHI CO.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUYASE, KISHI,  
IDAKE, YOSHINO, HINO, NAKA-  
ZUTA, SATO, KAKADA, SHINKEI,  
KAWAMADA, SIBAI and OYUBAR  
Collieries.

Agents for SAMITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI  
MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU,  
OTABU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,  
KOBESAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO,  
HAMA, NAGOYA, TEURUGA, VIADL,  
YOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING,  
DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW  
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,  
HAIPHONG, CANTON and  
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"  
Codes: AL. A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-  
ern Union, and Bentley's.

## AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-  
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.  
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-  
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,  
LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.  
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—  
S. KAWATE,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

## NOTICE

During the absence of the staff  
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-  
pore, the affairs of the

## HONGKONG

## DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly  
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all  
communications can be addressed.  
Our P.O. Box is 431  
Our Telephone No. 1906.

OWN OFFICE  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

## A Feature of Heather Day.

Few people realise the amount of work involved in organising "Heather Day" (November 30) and its many attractions designed to capture the nimble dollars of the public on behalf of wounded soldiers. A largely attended meeting of the Fair Committee was held on Monday evening, when certain important details were decided. It may be explained that St. Andrew's Fair, so named because the 30th November is St. Andrew's Day, is to be a representation of an old Scottish Fair, and as it is to be the one and only afternoon and evening feature of "Heather Day," it involves an enormous concentration of effort and a very large committee of busybodies with ideas to carry it out. Should the Fair be favoured with good weather, an enormous success is assured. The Committee decided to make a charge of one dollar admission for adults and 20 cents for children. The Fair being especially attractive for children, every effort is being made to feature the afternoon particularly for them. Among the attractions to be provided at the Fair were mentioned at the meeting the following:

Palace of Varieties  
Joy Wheel  
Anat Sally  
Oceanoat Shies  
Merr-g-rounds  
Shooting Galleries  
Kicking the Football  
Aerial Flight  
Swings  
etc., etc.

In connection with the Palace of Varieties, the Committee has been advertising for some days for variety "turns" of every description. A number of replies have been received, but the Committee hope for many more. The theatre will be open throughout the Fair from 3.30 till 11.30, so there is ample scope for talent in this line to do its bit.

It was decided to ask Miss Anton to undertake the organising and supervising of the sale of shortbread, cakes, buns, etc., sweets, dolls, souvenirs, etc., and the Committee expressed the hope that the ladies of the Colony would see their way to make this department a success.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 6 as follows:

Owing to the continued prevalence of rumours in the city, the Civil Governor has ordered all the military guards in the yamen to be stationed outside the city. Some of them are to be posted to boats and only three hundred will remain in the city.

A report has reached here stating that someone has enlisted several thousand men and described them as citizen soldiers, in the vicinity of Heung-shan. Three steam launches engaged in towing junks were seized by these men and a police station has been burned, while some of the neighbouring villages have been pillaged. No report from the Magistrate has yet been received.

The monopoly for the selling of wine for the whole Province has been granted to Leung Uo cheong, of the Pak Lung Company, for \$3,020,000 per year.

An interesting scene can be observed daily in the Treasury Department, a number of military officers waiting for payment. Whenever any money is paid in, they take their turn at receiving it. It is reported that the pay of the naval and military men is now four months in arrears.

A number of small gunboats used to prevent salt smuggling have left their stations and refused to obey the orders of the Government. Smuggling and piracy is therefore proceeding simultaneously along the river between Shaki and Kongmoon.

The manager of the China Bank has left for Peking and has requested the British Liquidator of the German Bank (Mr. McEuen) to act for him. Mr. McEuen has therefore removed into the Bank premises.

ENEMY'S LOST  
4,000,000.

## Desperate Efforts to Find More Men.

Mr. H. Warner Allen writing from the French front in September said:

Since the beginning of the war the Germans have called up the entirety of the 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 contingents, while a considerable part of the 1919 contingent cannot now long be delayed. Since 1914 they have had to call up two contingents each year, with the result that their resources in men are gradually being exhausted, and their conscripts are being thrown into the battle at a progressively lower age.

Recruits of the 1914 contingent when called up were aged between 19 years 8 months and 20 years 8 months; 1915 contingent: 18 months; 1916: 18 years 10 months; 1917: 18 years 2 months and 19 years 2 months; 1918: 17 years 11 months and 18 years 11 months; 1919: 17 years 8 months and 18 years 8 months. The 1920 contingent will be six months younger when it is called into the field—that is, between 17 and 18 exactly—and consequently its youngest members cannot legally be available before January, 1918.

Severely as the French have been tried, their 1918 contingent is still in the barracks, while the enemy is incorporating his 1919 contingent, and will have to call upon his 1920 contingent at the end of this year or the beginning of next. Presumably he will not attempt to throw boys of 18 into the firing line; consequently, to fill up the gaps in his armies during 1918 he will have nothing left but the 1921 contingent, which he will probably call up in quarterly sections as the recruits reach 17.

The total number of Germans of an age to bear arms, that is, between 17 and 45, on whom the military authorities have been able to draw between August, 1915, and Sept. 1, 1917, amounts to 14,000,000. This total includes the 1920 contingent and also the men serving who are now over the legal military age of 45.

At the moment of mobilisation in 1914 the German military authorities called up every man who had had military training—that is to say, 4,500,000 men. Each yearly contingent in Germany consisted of about 550,000 men, of whom about 450,000 were passed as fit for active service.

After mobilisation, in addition to the 4,500,000 trained men, the enemy called up the greater part of the Ersatz, which represented about 800,000 men, by far the greatest part totally untrained. They were called to the colours by February, 1915, and between May and July, 1915, the contingent of that year, with an effective of 450,000 men, had also been called.

In 1915 Germany incorporated the greater part of the first ban of the Landsturm, 1,100,000 men, and between May and July the 1915 contingent, 450,000 men; then the remainder of the Landsturm, 150,000 men, between September, 1915, and November, 1915, the 1916 contingent, 450,000 men. At that period the Germans seem to have discovered that the war was going to last far longer than they had at first anticipated, and the re-examination of men passed as definitely unfit for service was legalised. The "coming-out" process began October, 1915. Thus Germany has mobilised:

Trained men	4,500,000
Ersatz-Reserve	800,000
1914 contingent	450,000
1915	
Landsturm first ban	1,100,000
1915 contingent	450,000
Remainder first ban	
Landsturm	150,000
1916 contingent	450,000
Combed out from "unfit"	300,000
1916	
Combed out from "unfit"	200,000
Second ban Landsturm untrained	450,000
1917 contingent	450,000
Combed out from "unfit"	300,000
1918 contingent	450,000
1918 contingent	450,000

## AFTER THE WAR.

## World-Wide Opposition for Germans.

Zurich, Sept. 10.—General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German Army, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Results of the World War," in which he says:—

"The general political and economical situation of the world works only in favour of our enemies, and the German soldiers will be defrauded of the fruits of their victories."

The General thinks that trench warfare was a great mistake, and says that only an aggressive attack could have brought success. He added, however, that the German offensive was not strong enough to overthrow the Allies.

The Post of Munich expresses the hope that the reasonableness of the General's utterances will teach the Pan Germans, "who would fight to conquer the whole world with their mouths," to estimate correctly the limitations of Germany's military power. The Post continues:—

"Our world economic position must be changed completely by a new administration of our foreign policy based on democratic principles. Therefore, we do not require a strong peace against the east and the west which would bring us into opposition with all the great Powers, but a far-sighted and lasting peace by agreement."—*New York Herald.*

## American Airman's Twelfth Victory.

Second-Lieut. Lauby, known as the "Ace" of the American Lafayette Flying Squadron, has brought down his twelfth German machine.

1917.	
Combed out	150,000
Part of 1919 contingent	300,000

Total 10,500,000  
To this total 10,500,000 must be added the remaining men of the 1919 contingent and the 1920 contingent, together estimated at 700,000 men, making in all 11,200,000. The remaining 2,800,000 men required to make up the total of 14,000,000, given as the grand total of German manpower, are to be accounted for as follows:

Men of military age employed in indispensable occupations in Germany, originally 750,000, now, after loss of coming out	500,000
Men of military age abroad	200,000
Permanently unfit	2,100,000
Total	2,800,000

Nothing has so far been said as to the present employment and wastage of these forces. Taking the all-important question of wastage first, we find that the German casualty lists give up to July 31, 1917, the following losses:

Killed	1,159,055
Wounded	2,922,320
Missing	710,000
Total	4,791,375

These lists give losses which, roughly speaking, were suffered by the enemy down to about a month and a half ago. The figures given have been tested by every detail of information at the Allies' disposal, and as a result a definite idea has been formed as to the amount of deliberate error that the lists contain. Factors which have been of real value in making these calculations have been the observed proportion of dead to wounded (which may be given roughly as one to three and a half), the fact that in an ordinary tranquil month of trench warfare the enemy loses on an average between 70,000 and 80,000 men, as also the ratio based on experience that, on an average, if there are 100 men out of action, 40 per cent. may be regarded as permanently lost for the army.

Such calculations result in the conclusion that the real figure of permanent losses for the German army up to the present date should be given as about 4,500,000.

## EVILS OF EARLY MARRIAGE.

## Chinese Official Circular on Social Evils.

The Department of Rites and Customs has (says the *Peking Daily News*) submitted the following document to the Minister of the Interior for circulation in the provinces explaining the evils of early marriage, the necessity for the observance of the funeral rites to deceased parents, the importance of abolishing foot-binding and the vice of gambling. It is learned that the Minister of the Interior will send it to all the high provincial authorities for distribution among the people after making some modifications in the hope that society may be uplifted and morality improved. The document reads:—

"In order to settle the mind of the people it is imperative that rites and traditions of the nation should be followed, and all bad customs abolished. Since the inauguration of the Republic, six years have elapsed, during which disturbances have reigned and systems and principles have been trampled under foot. Popular scholars have preached fallacious doctrines which have done a world of mischief to society. Morality has been disregarded by the public and rites and traditions have not been observed. No one has protested against this rapid deterioration, and the standard of society has become exceedingly low. As it is the duty of this Ministry to improve the moral condition of the people, we hereby point out the following causes of deterioration:—

"1.—Early Marriages. According to ancient custom, a man could only marry at 30 years of age, and a girl at 20, and in Europe and America the age of marriage has also been fixed by civil laws. The evils of early marriage are numerous. We have always noticed young men becoming weak and enfeebled and neglecting their studies simply because they have been married too early. Moreover, as a rule, the issue of such marriages is always unhealthy, and consequently the nation has become weak and incapable of accomplishing anything. All modern scholars and philosophers have unanimously condemned early marriage.

"2.—Funeral Rites and Ceremonies. For thousands of years China has observed rites and traditions, which have kept up our national spirit. Although the form of State has been altered, we have the same society. In our anxiety to introduce new rites, we must not forget the old ones which have been handed down to us by our fathers. According to our national custom, after the death of a parent, a son must be in mourning for three years; but of late people have tried to reduce the period. The most surprising thing is that many have adopted foreign customs. They assert that there is no truth in the existence of departed spirits, hence they have dispensed with the custom of providing food for the morning and evening for the spirit of their deceased parents. They refuse to wear coarse clothing, and try to obliterate the memory of their parents as soon as possible. These new errors have become deeply rooted in the mind of the people, and wrought a serious change in society. On the other hand, there are many who believe in geomancy, and have delayed the interment of their parents. Some time ago this Ministry submitted a set of regulations to the President on the rites and ceremonies governing marriages and funerals, but owing to the disturbances in the country no time could be spared to attend to such matters.

"3.—The Practice of Foot Binding. Last year this Ministry issued a circular instruction to all the police authorities of the country to enforce the prohibition of foot-binding, and as a result of the efforts of the provinces there is now less foot-binding in large towns and cities. But in more secluded regions this practice has continued as heretofore. Some say that it is hard to change time-accepted cus-

oms; but we believe that the continuation of this practice is rather due to the fact that local officials have not tried to explain the evil of this practice to villagers and countrymen. Foreigners have laughed at us for allowing such a practice, and we cannot help acknowledging that it is a disgrace to the Republic. We do not mean to unbind the feet of women of old age, but we have decided that such an evil practice should not be allowed in the younger generation.

"4.—Gambling. Gambling has always universally been recognised as a great curse to the country. Many people have lost their proper occupations and become thieves and robbers, while young men have been led astray by the greed of gain. At the end of the late Tsing Dynasty gambling flourished in every province, and when Yuan Shih-kai became President, he did his best to suppress it. He did not realise his object, but it is now our duty to continue carrying out the task, and to save society from this evil.

"The above are the four outstanding causes of the present deterioration of society. It is requested that on receipt of this, instructions be issued to all districts ordering the local officials to co-operate with the gentry for the uplift of society. Lectures should be given and literature distributed explaining these evils. We hope you will appreciate the desire of this Ministry to save the people from fire and water."

## MORE WAR COMFORTS.

## Kowloon Unity Workers Efforts.

The Kowloon Unity Workers have sent of several parcels of war comforts during the month of October. There are several that come under the heading of "Special Cases" and these have been helped personally:—

To Mrs. Lefroy, the President S.S.F.A., Hoxton Branch, Maurice Hostel, Britannia Street, London:—27 and 24 pieces of women's and children's clothing and 1 parcel of shoes.

Special Cases.—8 pieces of men's clothing, 40 pieces of baby's clothing and 40 pieces of women's and children's clothing.

To Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hostel, Hoxton, London:—40 pieces of children's clothing, 38 pieces of women's and children's clothing, and one parcel of shoes to Miss Wragg (same address).

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, London:—37 and 14 pieces of men's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9, Mollen Street, London:—18 and 17 pieces of children's clothing, supplied by the War Charities Committee.

To Miss Douglas Children's Aid Society, No. 9, Mollen Street, London:—13 pieces of children's clothing and 12 sweaters made from material supplied by the members K. U. Workers.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Nicol and Mrs. Golding, No. 14, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, the Party has been able to forward a box of Christmas gifts to Miss Douglas to be distributed among the children:—68 silk bags of various shapes and colour, each containing a toy and handkerchief; 12 exercise books with pencil and Christmas card attached; 6 large scrap albums made of sheets of brown paper pasted with scraps and pictures, and tied with the colours of the Allies; one large postcard album; two dolls; one large ball; six flannel petticoats and three knitted caps. Much time and labour have been expended on these kind and thoughtful gifts, which will be much appreciated by the little ones. The Party has also sent 15 extra silk bags each containing a doll, toy and handkerchief, the gift of three little Hongkong girls, and would be pleased to secure similar gifts from any other friends especially children. There has also been forwarded one parcel of toys and games from the War Charities Committee. The Party desires to thank all who have helped us by sending clothes, etc. Any article of men's, women's, and children's clothing, boots and shoes will be gratefully received, as it is difficult to cope with the demand for same.

MAY YOUNG.

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## AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Candy Makers Hard Hit.  
Washington, October 28.—Confectioners, gum, syrup and ice cream manufacturers have been limited to one half of their average sugar consumption. Philadelphia candy-makers, who have been refused sugar in accordance with the new regulation, have sent a request that a sugar controller be named and that they be allowed to secure a quantity sufficient to meet their regular needs.

Charter Ships To Italy.  
Washington, October 28.—The Administration has chartered to Italy 25 of the ships which were recently commandeered at the various ports along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Pro-Germans In Boycott.  
Washington, October 28.—A dispatch from San Francisco states that a coterie of pro-Germans in that city have organised a boycott directed against all eating establishments which are observing a "meatless" day in an effort to co-operate with the food administration in its efforts to keep the price down and to conserve the food supply.

Ex-President Castro.  
Port of Spain, October 29.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, has been requested to leave Trinidad.

More Plots Unearthed.  
Chicago, October 29.—John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, in a statement made here, declared that Germany is preparing to spend at least a million dollars on newspaper publicity in South America.

U.S. To Aid Italy.  
Washington, October 30.—The United States has decided to assist Italy.

In view of the fact that Italy has declared that she does not need assistance in men, but that she is in dire need of ammunition, equipment and supplies, the cable undoubtedly means that the United States will divert some of the munitions she has been sending to France and England to Italy.

American Lady's Suicide.  
Washington, October 30.—Miss Helen Oudahy, daughter of Patrick Oudahy, retired member and former president of the firm of Oudahy brothers, packers, of Kansas City, has committed suicide on an Atlantic liner.

Sammies at the Front.  
Washington, October 30 (delayed).—The American infantry now occupies a quiet sector of the French front. The German trenches are about 700 yards away. The Sammies were given a great welcome by the French poilus when they advanced to take their place in the first line. American artillery is engaged in a duel with the enemy. Effective hits are recorded.

America Thrilled.  
Washington, October 31.—The whole nation has been thrilled by the announcement that American troops now face the Germans with nothing but the bare waste of "No-Man's-Land" separating them.

Mexico and Germany.  
Mexico City, October 31.—General Pablo Gonzalez, secretary of the interior, urges that Mexico follow the lead of other Latin American nations and sever relations with Germany.

U. S. War Regulations.  
Washington, November 1.—A decision to restrict all enterprises which are not essential to the successful carrying out of the war programme of the United States has been reached. The Government has determined to forbid freight cars, after November 1, from transporting all unessential materials. The new regulations of the Food Commissioner will go into effect on that date. Among the other provisions of the new regulations, all dealers in beef, pork, mutton, syrup, molasses, rice, cooking fat, and condensed milk are prohibited from selling these necessities for an unreasonable profit over their purchase price, regardless of the cost of replacement at the time of sale.

Death of a Well-known Solicitor.  
Mr. E. W. Johnson, solicitor of London and Llandudno, died at his North Wales residence aged fifty-one. Since 1911 he had been a Unionist candidate for North Carmarthen.

## WHAT PACIFISTS FORGET.

## Scathing American Reminder.

A recent number of the daily reports issued by the United States Department of Commerce contained the reply of Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, to a correspondent who had written to him about Senator La Follette's peace resolution. The reply is as follows:—

I have received over your signature under date of August 16 what you are pleased to call the "important request" for my "favourable consideration to the La Follette peace resolution."

Your communication is extraordinary by reason of what it omits. There is, for example, no reference to the rape of Belgium, nor does it show either by direct word or by internal evidence that you have read the clear and lucid statements of the President on the causes of the war.

There is no word in your communication that speaks an American spirit. You seem interested to assert evil intentions on the part of the nations associated with us in the war and an equally earnest wish to stir over the spirit and acts on the part of Germany which brought this war into being.

Stably and by indirection you take such a course as would stab your country in the back, as would the hands of the President and make ineffective for righteousness the sacrifices of our men and our treasure.

You deal with superficialities and neglect the substance. You chase shadows and ignore realities. You seem not to know that there are two great opposing ideals in the world—one of which must go down before the other, for neither is tolerable to the other. These ideals are autocracy and democracy. Autocracy has put its heel on Belgium, on Serbia, on Montenegro, on Poland, on Rumania, on a fair part of France. It is a skillful and highly trained autocracy. It knows well how to disguise its purposes and how to conduct through weak and willing hands a secret campaign in many lands, including our own, hiding itself under the guise of fairness, pleading in the fair name of Peace for the privilege of doing its foul deeds.

Against this militant autocracy, whose last for power led it to begin this murderous war by deliberate attack on nations who sought only quiet, against this desperado among the nations stand the democracies of the world; the free peoples against the peoples that are bound; the peoples whose ideal is right against the peoples whose ideal is might. In the fearful combat autocracy trembles on the edge of disaster, and this is the time you cunningly lift your voice in its behalf.

Your country stands to-day with the free peoples of the world in order to make it safe for a free people to be. In this larger cause are bound up many lesser though still great ones. For the American people abhor not only autocracy but that which autocracy has done in this war. They look with horror on what autocracy has done in Belgium. They shrink at what autocracy has done with the daughters of France. They shudder at the continued slaughter of women and children in defenceless towns in the name of autocracy. They deeply resent that men and women are sent to a pitiless death that autocracy may work its will upon the sea. Against these and all things like them wrought by autocracy for its own ends the American people stand embattled.

No humane note rings in your letter. No pity for slaughtered nations shows in it. But you have an excuse for Germany, and the moral forces of world have none.

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TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

## LOST.

LOST.—Near Lyttelton Road, cross-bred JAPANESE POODLE ( bitch), black and white with head marked with tan. Answers to name of "Peggy." Reward on returning same to—G. Basile, Lyttelton Road.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## War and Business.

"The future of American trade when the war is over should be exceptionally brilliant," so says Mr. Henry Clews, of the New York banking house of Henry Clews and Co. He says:—"The business world received a considerable shock from the Government's soft coal price-fixing proposals, which proved more radical than expected, and will probably not be carried out to the extremes feared in some quarters. The cut in soft coal, though tentative, was particularly unsettling and somewhat premature, as it was accepted as an indication of the future policy of the Government. Action on hard coal, sugar and other articles has been less drastic. The Administration is undoubtedly justified, as a war measure, in putting some restraint upon the upward rush of prices and unscrupulous profiteering. It is also justified in buying munitions upon as reasonable terms as possible; but, as experience proves, it is already treading upon questionable ground, and interfering with uncontrollable economic forces in ways that may easily do more harm than good. Price fixing, as in case of steel, is not infrequently impossible. A price that is fair at one time or in one place, is quite unfair under other conditions. Fluctuations are unavoidable in all markets; costs of production vary, and we cannot control articles of foreign origin. To put prices down without reason and to unduly curtail profits checks production and throttles enterprise. There is no surer way of increasing supplies than by permitting good profits, or vice versa, of decreasing supplies than by destroying profits. There are some things the Government cannot do, and one of these is it cannot run the business of the United States, but can and should reasonably control it. If it confines itself to checking extremes and to setting the example of paying fair prices for what it wants it will foster co-operation between industries and aid in removing impediments to distribution, that is about all it can legitimately accomplish. Price fixing and industrial control have been attempted in Great Britain upon a much wider scale than here for a longer period and under more favorable circumstances but the effort has thus far proved a failure and is raising a great deal of opposition in business circles throughout England. As the war goes on, talking and planning for peace become more and more definite. Opinion is divided as to what the effect will be upon American trade, much depending upon the individual point of view. There is no doubt that peace will necessitate extensive readjustments. There will come gradually, and will by no means demand a return to old conditions, which is impossible. Concerns devoted to war business will be obliged to scrap considerable of their plant or prepare for other lines of work. War profits would, of course, disappear, and a few lines of endeavour would cease entirely. But very important offsets would

quickly appear. The fact that the world had turned its face from destruction to reconstruction would at once set loose great economic forces. Optimism would prompt rebuilding and rearranging the civilized world would start with a vigour that would soon overcome all confusion and hesitancy. Our steel mills would receive no more war orders, but far better, they would be pressed with orders for shipbuilding, for railroads, for buildings, and for all kinds of construction work in all parts of the world. Our textile mills would soon recover from loss of war orders, and be fully occupied with both domestic and foreign orders. Our secondary industries, such as automobiles, typewriters, agricultural implements, machinery, &c., would also be pressed with orders to make good war losses in Europe. Our mineral producers would be equally sure of good markets and good prices; so, too, would the American farmer, who may rest assured of good prices for all he can grow for some years to come. The truth is war has impoverished the whole world. The waste of life and wealth has been inconceivable. Millions of lives have been destroyed or impaired, and the expenditure for war since 1914 of all nations has been over \$90,000,000,000. Everything grown or made by the hand of man is scarce. Years will be required to refill the enormous vacuum, and the scarcity of men or labour at a time when most needed means high wages, high prices and a long period of industrial activity. Of course, there will be periods of weakness and depression. There will be grave impoverishment of some sections, as well as the crushing burden of debt upon all. Difficulties, at present unperceived, are likely to develop, and recovery from war does not mean escape from all its losses. But let it distinctly be kept in mind, peace when it does come will find the United States elevated to a pre-eminence industrially, commercially and financially that would have required a generation to attain, had it not been for this cataclysm in Europe. The war enriched us enormously, because of the profits obtained in our foreign trade and the fact that we have been the least affected of any of the great nations. We have suddenly become world bankers, securing a position that will not be surrendered. Even should Great Britain recover her leadership after the war, we will still be a close second, instead of a distant third or fourth as before the war. Foreign trade shows phenomenal growth, and while a better balance between imports and exports may be necessary, still we have gained a foothold in foreign markets that will not be relinquished. The future of American export trade is exceptionally brilliant. By far the most significant result of the war to Americans will be the restoration of the United States to a fitting position as a maritime power. Our weakness in this respect has long been a thorn in our national pride. Before the

war we ranked close to the foot of the world's sea-going tonnage; but within a couple of years, thanks to prompt seizure of a favourable opportunity, this country may easily become a good second to Great Britain as a maritime nation. The establishment of a big mercantile marine speaks volumes for the future of American foreign commerce. The war brought us two essentials for international success—banking power and our own shipping. It is literally up to our business men and our statesmen to pursue a liberal and constructive policy for developing our foreign trade and our merchant market. This cannot be accomplished by any system of artificial supports, reprisals or discrimination. It can only be accomplished on a sound basis by bearing in mind that if we want to sell abroad, we must be equally ready to buy, since foreign trade in the mass is nothing more, or less than simple barter. Nor can it be too strongly impressed upon leaders of industry and politics that the fewer restraints we impose upon trade, foreign or domestic, the quicker and stronger will be its growth. Commerce thrives best when least shackled. Incidentally, it may be said, the best safeguard against war is a widely distributed commerce, because nothing will do more to preserve peace than the open door and equal opportunities to all.

**Beans Worth Many Millions.**  
Beans take their place this year as one of America's most important and valuable crops. Forecast of production in the five important bean-growing states—Michigan, California, New York, Colorado and New Mexico—announced by the Department of Agriculture in a special report, shows 19,930,000 bushels, compared with 18,842,000 bushels last year and 10,321,000 bushels in 1915. More than 1,500,000 acres were planted to beans in those states, and the average farm price being paid for them on August 15 was \$7.24 a bushel, compared with \$4.60 on that date last year. At the August 15 price the prospective crop was worth about \$165,000,000. No estimate was made for the production in the other 43 states.

**Japan's Trade with Russia.**  
Since the beginning of the year Japan's exports to Russia have suffered a heavy falling-off, but the latest returns show a slight improvement in the trade for August last. During that month Japan's exports to Russia amounted to ¥6,931,555, showing an increase of ¥104,326 over the previous month. But the value of exports during the first eight months of the year, amounting to ¥68,045,374, shows a decrease of no less than ¥19,122,075 compared with the corresponding period of last year. Perhaps the decrease in quantity is greater than that shown in value in view of the advance in the price of commodities. An increase, however, is shown in imports into this country, which for the first eight months of the year amounted to ¥2,596,130, exceeding the figure for the corresponding period of last year by ¥555,282.—*Japan Chronicle.*

## British Embargo on Morphine and Cocaine.

The *Japan Chronicle* states that private information has been received in Osaka to the effect that the British Government has prohibited the export of morphine and cocaine. This report is now confirmed by a dispatch from the Japanese Consul-General in London to the Foreign Office, which says:—"According to an announcement issued by the British authorities, any applications for permission to export morphine and cocaine from Britain to Japan must be accompanied by the certificates either of the Japanese Home Department or of the Japanese authorities of Kwangtung that the articles to be exported from Britain are for actual consumption in Japan or in Dairen and neighbourhood for medical purposes only. Otherwise, no consideration will be given."

## Shanghai Coal Market.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s report states:—"Japan Coal.—This market is getting considerably firmer in tone;—there are many enquiries coming into the market but so far nothing has been actually settled on account of the fluctuating condition of exchange;—in fact, the impossibility of foretelling or estimating what exchange will do in the near future is going to be the most serious factor in the arranging of next year's contracts. In Japan the market is equally firm and although the Government has not officially restricted the export of coal to foreign countries the amount of coal needed for home consumption is so great that it must naturally reduce the quantity available for export. Fushun Coal:—The market has strengthened considerably during the past fortnight and prices have advanced accordingly. Tonnage is very difficult to obtain even at very enhanced rates. Stocks are low and the demand exceeds the supply."

## Shanghai Freight.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., in their Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, October 24, state:—"As regards the homeward berth to Europe the scarcity of tonnage still prevails, the situation has consequently not changed since last writing and as long as the Government continues to control shipping we cannot foresee any possibility of a change, but as regards the Pacific there is rather more tonnage offering than there is demand for and the consequence is that the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau has dropped its rate on tea from G \$55 to G \$45 per ton of 40 c. feet, whilst lower rates than that are obtainable from "Outside" Lines. Coastwise:—Coasting is fairly active, the demand from Northern Ports continues good and rates are firm;—as regards Tientsin, the situation has improved somewhat and steamers are again proceeding to the Band;—the Hongkong market also shows signs of reviving and the Saigon-Hongkong rate, after dropping to \$0.90 low stands at \$1.00 a picul."

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## SHIPPING.

## REFINERIES.

## MINING.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## COTTON MILLS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

## Share and General Brokers.

## Princes Building.

## Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

## BUYING.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT PER \$100.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Managers.

## MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.

## MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.

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## MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

## 行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Perrotte.

## HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

## BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

## BANKERS

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redwood &amp; Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2532

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

## BANKS.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anson, F. C. S. (Chairman).

Hon. Mr. J. H. B. (Chairman).

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Hon. Mr. J. H. B. (Chairman).

Hon. Mr. J. H. B. (Chairman).

## JUST RECEIVED

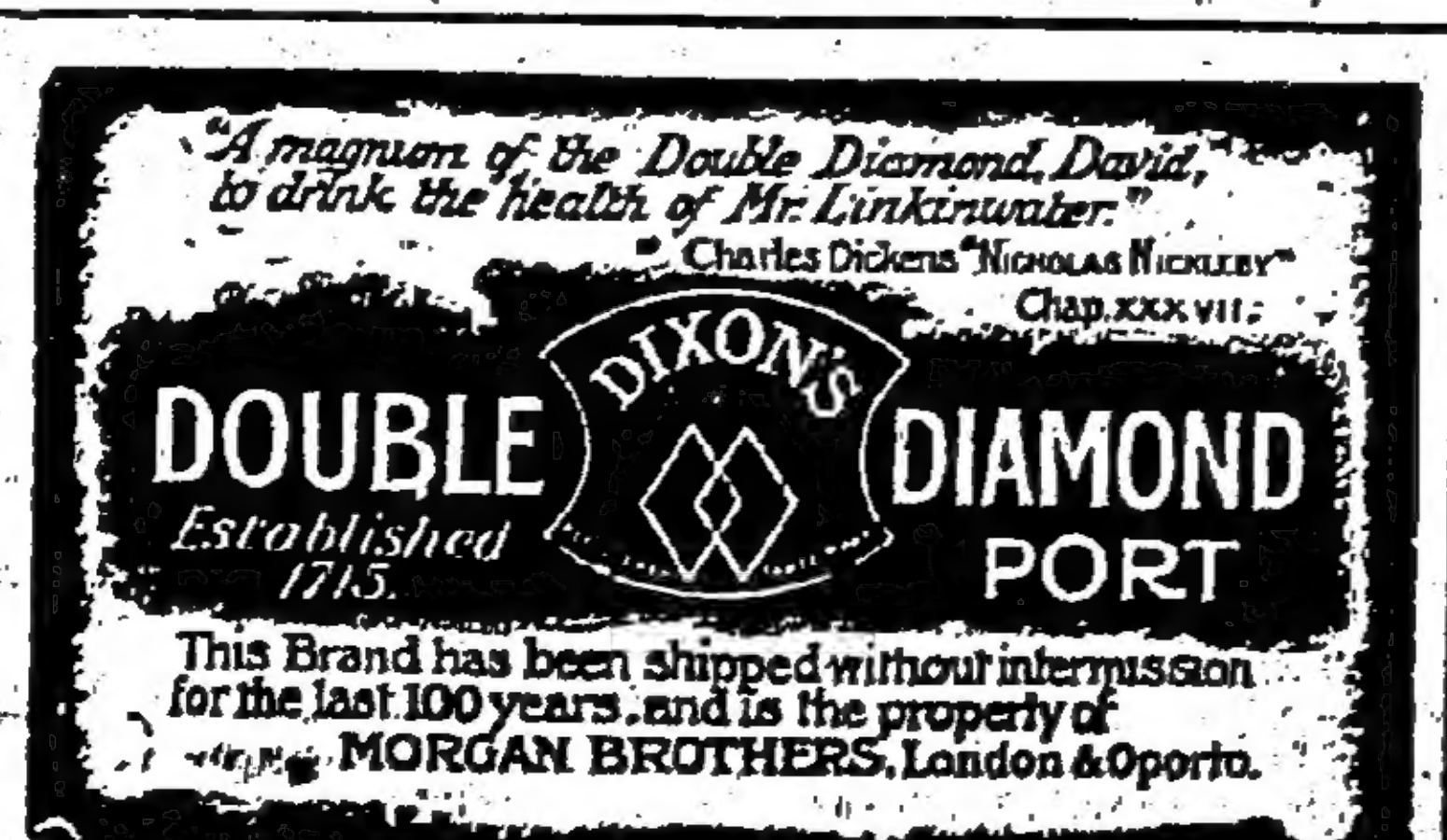
FROM PARIS BY

MAISON LILY.

FELT HATS

FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

## A HISTORICAL PORT



CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON,

16, Queen's Road.



Wouldn't you  
Famous Glasgow  
They would find it  
Very soothing to  
The throat, as I  
can tell you, when  
drinking to you,  
Shakespeare's  
etc.

Yours Truly  
E. Ray



"The MAN with the PIPE"

## SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE

THE TOBACCO FOR COLFERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.Japanese Post Office Bank  
Deposits.

Of late years deposits at the Post Office Saving Banks, whose principal patrons are people of the middle and lower classes, have been increasing at a notable rate. The latest returns show that on the 10th instant the total deposits amounted to ¥400,238,000, showing an increase of ¥116,000,000 over the corresponding day of last year. It is interesting to note the rate at which the deposits have been increasing. June, 1908, found them on a level of ¥100,000,000; the figures reached ¥200,000,000 in May, 1915; ¥300,000,000 in January, 1916; and ¥400,000,000 in March, 1917. It will be observed that while six years and eleven months elapsed before the deposits increased from ¥100,000,000 to ¥200,000,000, there was an interval of only one year and eight months between ¥200,000,000 and ¥300,000,000, and no more than nine months between ¥300,000,000 and ¥400,000,000. The principal cause of the rapid increase of late is, of course, the increased earnings of the people consequent upon the commercial and industrial prosperity brought to the country by the war. Other causes are the general disrepute into which small savings banks have fallen on account of the recurring scandals among them, and the fact that while large banks allow interest at the rate of only 3 per cent. per annum on petty current accounts, the interest accruing on deposits at Post Office Savings Banks is 4.8 per cent. per annum.

## NOTICE

PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT.

## Notification.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 27th November prox., at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works, and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the supply and laying down of pipes for the canalization of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of tendering, the specifications and the plans of the canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao; Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,  
Engineer Director.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of P. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 15th  
November, 1917  
at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,

In One Lot  
TWO CORRUGATED  
CALVANIZED IRON SHEDS  
WITH STEEL FRAMES.

situate on  
Shaokwan Marine Lot No. 1  
(Blackhead's Soap Works)

Terms and conditions on  
application to  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st  
November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,

(For account of the concerned),  
A Large Quantity of Electrical  
Goods.

comprising:—  
6000 Turbine Lamps (5-50  
c.p.)

40 Desk Fans,  
40 Ceiling Fans

Also  
Silk Flexible cord, Lead fuse  
and dynamo wire, strip fuses,  
porcelain cleats and insulators,  
button insulators, lamp holders  
and lamp locking rings, porce-  
lain pushers, plugs and sockets,  
table lamps, brackets and fittings,  
meter boards, gauge screws,  
fuse bodies, fuse rings and  
cartridges, arc lamps; hand  
lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes,  
enamelled and glass shades, etc.,  
etc.

On view from Monday the  
19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th  
November, 1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,

(For account of the concerned)  
A Large Consignment of  
Canton Silk Embroidered  
Silk Shawls and Bedspreads

(The above are being sold  
without reserve owing to the  
failure of a firm to take up the  
goods).

Also,  
A Quantity of Gent's and Lady's  
Boots and Shoes in Brown and  
black leather

On view from Monday the  
12th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER  
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED  
SPECIAL BREWED  
FOR EXPORT  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha  
Telephone 25 & 12.

## POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Peking, Choo Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mergise and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 5 lbs. . . . 50 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. . . . \$1.80  
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.  
It is considered probable that any parcel posted before the 7th Nov. for transmission via Canada will arrive in England in time for Xmas.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenoted articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold medals, articles or unmanufactured including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 7d. 11h. 41m.—Pressure has decreased slightly over N. Japan, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone remains central over N. China and continues to increase in intensity; depression are situated to the N.E. of Hokkaido and in the S. China Sea.

Strong monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 80.86 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON 10-MORROW.

Districts: Forenoon.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. & N.E. winds, strong; fair to cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock: as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan: as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
November 7, a.m.

Station: Hour: Baromet. Temperature Humidity Direction Force Weather.

Stock 6a 30.53 49 48 nne, 40

Nemuro 3a 30.51 45 77 n 20

Hakodate 3a 30.46 50 88 nne 40

Tokio 3a 30.45 63 72 e 10

Kobe 3a 30.23 63 73 ne 40

Nagasaki 3a 30.13 64 68 ne 10

Osaka 3a 30.18 63 82 e 10

Yokohama 3a 30.17 66 73 n 20

Kanagawa 3a 30.12 70 75 e 50

Maizuru 3a 30.10 70 74 n 40

Wuchow 3a 30.07 75 83 nne 50

Hankow 3a 29.91 75 80 e 20

Chungking 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Chongqing 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Guangzhou 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Shanghai 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Amoy 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Swatow 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Taihou 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Taipei 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Tientsin 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Peking 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Harbin 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Manchuria 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Japan 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

China 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

India 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Europe 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Africa 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Australia 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

South America 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

North America 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Antarctica 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Arctic 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Equatorial 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Tropical 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Subtropical 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Temperate 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

Cold 3a 29.78 75 80 e 40

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## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday, 8th November, 1917.

By Repeated Requests.

## "THE KING'S GAME,"

IN 5 PARTS.

Featuring PEARL WHITE.

FRIDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1917.

Rudyard Kipling's

Immortal Masterpiece,

IN 5 REELS.

## "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

Featuring ROBERT EDESON

In his Magnificent Impersonation of the Blind Artist.

PATHE'S ANNALS OF THE WAR.

20,000 FEET UNDER THE SEA. (Comic) with apologies to Jules Verne.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,  
the 9th and 10th November, 1917  
commencing each day at 2.15  
P.M.

at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace,  
The whole of the

VERY VALUABLE HOUSE  
HOLD FURNITURE,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

contained therein.

Comprising:—

HALL:—Massive Blackwood  
inlaid Side Table with Arm-  
chairs to match, Flower Stands,  
Flower Bowls, Portiere Curtains,  
etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry-  
covered Upholstered Suite  
Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk  
Curtains, Pier Glasses with Con-  
sole Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd.,  
Axminster Rugs and Carpets,  
Engravings, Paintings, Old  
Bronze and Brass Vases and  
Bowls, Fire Brasses, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Complete  
Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather  
Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinet,  
etc., by Lane, Crawford and Co.,  
two large Dinner Services, Coffee,  
and Tea Sets, Plate, Table Glasses,  
Blue and White Wall Plates,  
Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR:—  
Exquisitely Carved Cherry-  
wood Boudoir Suite, Bookcase,  
Escritoire, Cabinet and Teapoy.

—Teak Mahogany-stained Bed-  
room Suite by Lane, Crawford  
and Co., Solid Brass Bed-  
steads, Box and Hair Mattresses  
ouch and Arm chairs, Toilet  
Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace  
and Silk Crepe Curtains, Persian  
Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders, and  
Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, etc.,  
etc., Enamelled Bath, Large  
Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford  
make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

A quantity of very fine Cut-  
glass.

Autopiano by Rachals. (Prac-  
tically New) with Records,  
Cottage Piano "Moutrie,"  
Cabinet Victrola with Records  
(Practically New),  
Two Cabinet Gramophones  
with Records,  
Combination Safe,  
Treadle Sewing Machine,  
"Singer" nearly new,  
Electroliners,  
Two and Four Blades Ceiling  
Fans,  
Table Fans,  
Reading Lamps and Fittings  
throughout house,  
Term:—Cash.

Catalogues may be had on  
application to the undersigned.

On view from Thursday 8th  
November.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1917.

## THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

(7 Days.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY, NOV. 10TH

AT 8.15 P.M.

EDGAR WARWICK

begs to announce

The Return of the Favourites

## THE

## COURT

## CARDS

Every one a Trump!

Better and Brighter than ever.

PLAN

Moutrie's

PRICES \$3, \$2 &amp; \$1.

Book Before You Sleep.

## NOTICES.

## ANNUAL SALE.

A rare opportunity for securing general articles at enormous reduction in price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM Offers his entire stock in trade of Oriental Silks, Satins, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk, Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Go. d. Jewellery & Carriage of all kinds at greatly reduced prices; for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Christmas and New Year presents will find this a unique opportunity for securing rare articles at bargain prices.

D. CHELLARAM  
SILK JEWELLERY & DRAPERY  
STORE.

38-40, Queen's Road, Central  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

## G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-  
DITIONS of the letting by Public  
Auction Sale, to be held on  
Tuesday, the 13th day of Nov.  
1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office  
of the Public Works Department,  
by Order of His Excellency the  
Governor, of One Lot of Crown  
Land at Conduit Road, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, for a term  
of 75 years, commencing from 3rd  
March, 1914, with the option of  
renewal at a Crown Rent to be  
fixed by the Surveyor of His  
Majesty the King, for one further  
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate)

Locality